

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
FOR THE YEAR
1926

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

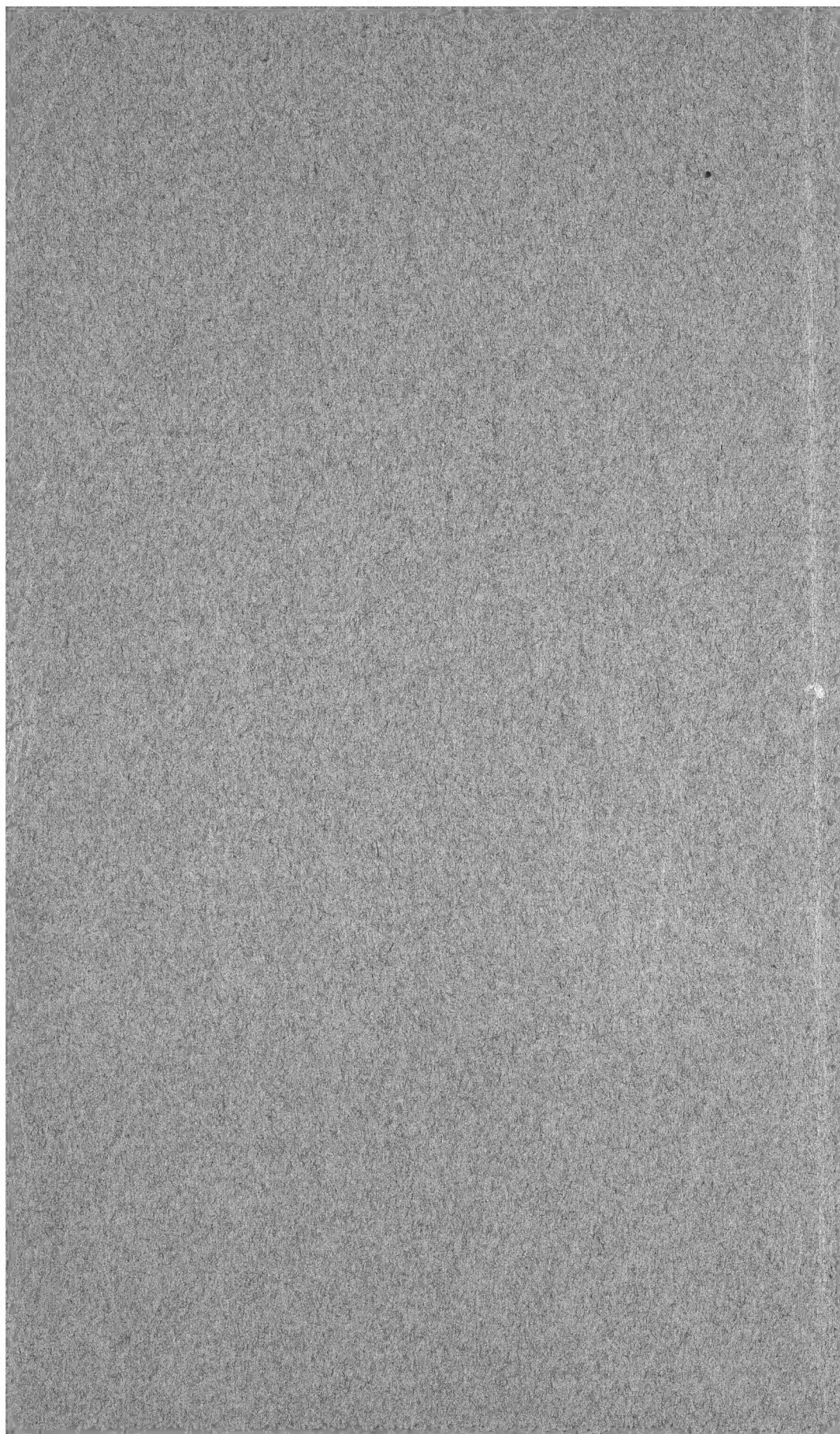


EDMONTON:
PRINTED BY W. D. McLEAN, ACTING KING'S PRINTER
1927

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 2.

S
135
A33
1926

SCI



App. Sci. S
135
A33
1926

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
FOR THE YEAR
1926

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



EDMONTON:
PRINTED BY W. D. McLEAN, ACTING KING'S PRINTER
1927

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, EDMONTON.

TO HIS HONOUR

WILLIAM EGBERT,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1926.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE HOADLEY,

Minister of Agriculture.

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Deputy Minister	7
Report of the Assistant Deputy Minister.....	12
Report of the Livestock Commissioner	15
Report of the Boys and Girls' Swine Clubs	21
Report of the District Agriculturists	25
Report of the Brand Recorder	45
Report of the Dairy Commissioner	46
Report of the Field Crops Commissioner	52
Report of the Game Commissioner	59
Report of the Poultry Commissioner	62
Report of the Superintendent of Fairs	66
Report of the Provincial Veterinarian	68
Report of the Director of Farms	75
Report of the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service	78
Report of the Publicity Commissioner	81
Report of the Women's Home Bureau Service	84
Report of the Schools of Agriculture:	
Claresholm	88
Raymond	96
Vermilion	98
Olds	105
Report of Statistics Branch	113

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Heads of Branches

1927

Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture.

H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Agriculture Schools.

Z. McIlmoyle, Assistant Deputy Minister.

S. G. Carlyle, Live Stock Commissioner, Brand Recorder and Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes.

C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner.

P. R. Talbot, V.S., Provincial Veterinarian.

W. J. Stephen, Field Crops Commissioner.

J. H. Hare, Poultry Commissioner.

D. Douglas, Director of Demonstration Farms.

B. Lawton, Game and Fire Commissioner.

Miss Jessie McMillan, Director of Women's Home Bureau Service.

D. A. McCannel, Publicity Commissioner and Editor of Publications.

Report of the Deputy Minister

HONOURABLE GEORGE HOADLEY,
Minister of Agriculture,
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith the twenty-second Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The agricultural situation in the Province during the past year has continued to improve. In various sections the weather was somewhat unfavourable throughout parts of the growing season, and over most of the Province the disagreeable harvest weather made it most difficult to save the crop. In spite of these conditions, however, there was better than an average yield of wheat although the quality was below the usual standard, a large amount of grain grading tough. The wheat crop in the south suffered to some extent from high winds during the month of May, some of the crops being injured so that it was necessary to reseed. These later sown crops came on rapidly and produced a good yield.

The oat and barley crops suffered somewhat seriously from dry weather in July, with the result that the oat crop in the Province was lighter than for some years past. The Province was fortunate in that the northern sections, particularly through Peace River and Grande Prairie, had heavy yields of oats of good quality. Much of this grain has since found its way to other sections of the Province for seed purposes. The districts east and north-east of Edmonton suffered severely from dry weather. This is the first time since these districts were opened up that the crops have been light.

The Seed Branches of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture jointly made a survey of the seed grain situation in the Province during December. The report received indicates that there will be sufficient oats of good quality in the Province for seeding during the coming Spring, provided the farmers secure their seed early before any of these oats find their way to outside markets. The acreage in grain crops steadily increases. It is distinctly noticeable that there is an improvement in the cultivation methods employed generally throughout the Province.

In certain districts the prevalence of noxious weeds has become somewhat alarming, due principally to the spread of Perennial Sow Thistle and Canada Thistle. The public generally is becoming seized with the importance of using strong measures to control the spread of these weeds. The work of the Rural Municipalities is especially commendable during the past two years, in that they have uniformly endeavoured to adopt proper methods for the eradication and control of the worst weeds in their respective

districts. The cities within the Province are also to be commended for the energetic manner in which they have handled the weed problem within their borders.

The Province is fast building an enviable reputation for the production of high quality registered seed. The outstanding accomplishment of the Province in this line was the winning of the World's Championship in wheat and oats by Herman Trelle of Wembley at the International Hay and Grain Show in Chicago. The Province has previously won the Championship in wheat and in oats, but this very outstanding accomplishment has never been achieved by the Province in the same year before. For both of these Championships to be won in the same year, and by the same individual, is a very great tribute to the winner—Mr. Trelle. Through his winnings he has done a great deal to advertise the possibilities of seed production in the Province, and in particular he has demonstrated widely that the northern sections of Alberta are exceptionally adapted to the growing of high quality seed. It is hoped that a large number of seed-growers will compete at the exhibition in Chicago at the coming show.

The Seed-cleaning Plant at Edmonton, operated by the Department, has been instrumental in marketing a large amount of registered seed for the growers. While this marketing service has been of benefit to the producers of seed, it has also been highly beneficial to a great number of farmers throughout the Province who purchase small quantities for planting on well prepared seed plots with a view to using the seed from this plot as seed for their general crop in the following year. By this means the quality and yield throughout the country will naturally improve. At the present time there is a much larger supply of good registered seed in the Province than is necessary to fill the demand. If it were possible to have the tariff on wheat removed between Canada and the United States there is no doubt that a large outlet could be found in that country. The present tariff of 42 cents per bushel practically closes the market.

This Department views with some concern the increasing number of new varieties of wheat finding their way onto the market for seed purposes. From the standpoint of the marketing of commercial grain it is undesirable that so many varieties of wheat should be sown by farmers with varying degrees of quality. It would be desirable if new varieties of wheat were withheld from general distribution by public institutions until such time as they have been thoroughly tried and their adaptability for different locations properly determined.

The Wheat Pool has functioned very successfully, and has grown generally in esteem amongst farmers. There is an unmistakable confidence amongst wheat-growers with respect to the marketing of wheat which did not exist a few years ago.

LIVE STOCK.

The production of all classes of live stock has continued steadily to improve. Perhaps greater progress has been made in connection with sheep and hogs than with the other classes of live stock. Mutton, lamb and wool prices have been high, with the result that

there has been a general increase in the number of small farm flocks, as well as in the larger range flocks of the south. Lamb-feeding is being undertaken in a large way where there are sufficient feed reserves. The hog business has been in a flourishing state for some time. The most noticeable feature in connection with business is that the general run of hogs finding their way to markets are mostly of the approved bacon type, or approaching this in some reasonable degree. This is in contrast with the situation a few years ago, when the majority of the hogs were of the thick smooth type.

There is some revival in the horse business noticeable and particularly in connection with saddle classes and the good quality useful type of agricultural horse. The market has been absorbing fairly good numbers of these two classes of horses. Many of the heavier horses find a market in Eastern Canada.

Cattle-feeding is not being undertaken extensively owing to the high prices of grain. The prices for good quality beef have maintained a fairly good level throughout the year. A large amount of medium stuff has been finding its way to the market, at prices which were not particularly profitable.

POULTRY.

The poultry business is developing. The Province has reached a place where the total revenue from poultry products is a substantial amount. Farmers generally are paying more attention to the quality and production of their flocks. This improvement is being made by the introduction of new blood from breeders who have paid special attention to these things.

BEE-KEEPING.

Bee-keeping has been undertaken by quite a number of people during the past year. The production of honey has practically doubled within the season, and from inquiries being received by the Department it would appear that this will soon develop to be a substantial industry within the Province. The Department maintains a Provincial Inspector for part time whose duty it is to inspect apiaries where there is a possibility of bee diseases existing. During the year it was necessary to destroy two apiaries on account of foul brood. It is very essential that this disease should be thoroughly controlled, as it has caused great losses amongst bees elsewhere.

PESTS.

The grasshopper pest has been steadily on the decline. Last year there was a small outbreak in the northern part of the Province and a few small districts were affected slightly in the central part of the Province. The Department has continued its policy of co-operation with the local districts in poisoning. It is felt that the menace is now practically under control.

The Wheatstem Sawfly has made its appearance in the central eastern part of the Province, and in certain districts has made very great inroads, causing from 50 to 60 per cent. damage in some fields. Professor Strickland, the Entomologist at the University,

has spent considerable time in investigating this pest. The Department has also had some men engaged assisting Mr. Strickland. Experiments are now being conducted in the districts affected which are calculated to determine the best methods of combating the pest. It is evident that unless effective measures are adopted by the people concerned this pest will cause great losses to the wheat crop. The Department proposes to follow the work up energetically during the coming season, and has already distributed a considerable amount of literature giving advice according to the information available to date.

SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE.

The Schools of Agriculture operated by the Department have recorded the largest attendance for several years. Four schools are now operated with a total enrolment of slightly over 500. The Raymond School, which was closed for several years, was opened on November 1st with an enrolment of 102 students. The British boys' training class is made up of 22 students. These young men came out from the British Isles in October. They are located at the Claresholm School, where they are being given training in practical methods of farming for a period of about five months, after which they will be placed on farms and supervised by the Dominion Land Settlement Board.

DAIRYING.

The dairy industry has shown some advance during the year. The butter production for the Province has increased about a million pounds over 1925. The export market during the heavy producing season was slow, with the result that prices depreciated. The total annual value for dairy products for 1926 was a little over a million less than for the year previous.

An Advisory Dairy Council was formed during the summer by the Minister of Agriculture. This organization is representative of all the interests of the dairy industry, and has been created for the purpose of securing the advice and co-operation of the men engaged generally in the industry.

DAIRY POOL.

The Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Limited, otherwise known as the Provincial Dairy Pool, entered the business of manufacturing and marketing butter during the year. Arrangements have been made with several of the creameries of the Province for handling the cream of a proportion of the pool members.

The butter marketing service has continued to function, but as only two of the creameries are now taking advantage of this service, it would appear that the purpose for which it was created a number of years ago has been very well served, and it may soon be dispensed with. The grading of cream has grown to be a large branch of the dairy service. Reports from the manufacturers and producers would indicate that this service is appreciated, and it is the general desire that it should be continued.

GRADING OF BUTTER FOR EXPORT.

Toward the end of the year the Federal Department of Agriculture advised the Province that it was prepared to take over entirely the grading of butter for export. Up to this time the working arrangement has been in effect whereby the Provincial graders graded the butter for export, the Dominion paying the proportionate amount of the cost.

There is a more confident tone throughout the country generally as a result of improved conditions. The total revenue from Agricultural products within the Province for the year shows a grand total of \$263,913,260.50, an increase of \$6,318,644.51 over the previous year.

Attached herewith are reports of the various branches in which the activities of the Department are outlined in detail.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. CRAIG,

Deputy Minister.

Report of the Assistant Deputy Minister

(Z. McILMOYLE, *Assistant Deputy Minister*)

JACK RABBIT CONTROL WORK.

During the early part of the winter reports were received from a number of districts in the southern and eastern portions of the Province that jack rabbits were appearing in large numbers and doing considerable damage to stocks of feed in these districts, where feed was not very plentiful. It was also reported that the settlers in these districts feared considerable damage to their crops during 1926 if something was not done to control this pest.

Arrangements were made for the carrying on of control work in the district east and south from Lomond and also in the district south and east of Taber.

The method followed was to use wire netting corrals with wings extending out a considerable distance from the entrance to the corral. Community drives were then arranged, so that as much territory as possible was covered by each drive. It was found that in the cold weather when there was snow on the ground the rabbits gathered in bunches, in some cases there being several hundred in one bunch, but that they scattered in mild weather, or when the snow disappeared. The drives were started by men on saddle horses, and as the bunches of rabbits were driven together, settlers on foot joined in the drive and killing commenced as the rabbits were driven between the wings into the corral. In this way as many as a thousand rabbits were killed in one drive. As the work was completed in one district the corrals were moved to the adjoining district, and in this way considerable territory was covered during the winter months.

Information was given to Municipal Councils in districts extending north as far as Youngstown, along the eastern side of the Province, as to methods that were being used by the Department in unorganized territory, and a number of the Municipal Districts concerned undertook control work.

These measures resulted in the killing of quite a large number of rabbits, but it is evident that this pest is increasing and spreading over more of the eastern and southern parts of the Province, as we have had reports from a number of districts during the first part of the present winter, and it has been found necessary again to carry on control work.

GRASSHOPPER CONTROL WORK.

The reports received by the Department this year would indicate that this pest is practically exterminated in the southern and central parts of the Province, but during the season small outbreaks occurred at various points, including the following: Near Pincher Creek in Municipal Districts Nos. 39-70, and in the territory be-

tween Acme and Munson, including the Carbon district and extending north to Three Hills. Material was supplied to Municipalities Nos. 277, 278 and 308 in these districts. There was also a small outbreak in Municipal District No. 393 at Amisk.

No serious damage was done in any of these districts, as material was supplied promptly, and the settlers took energetic measures to prevent damage to their crops.

In the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts the outbreak was considerably more serious, and it was necessary to carry on control work in practically all of the settled parts of this area.

Mr. A. R. Judson, District Agriculturist at Grande Prairie, took charge of this work and arranged for mixing stations to be operated by the Department of Agriculture in the following Improvement Districts: Nos. 738, 741, 770, 771, 796, 828, and 830; while the following municipalities opened mixing stations and carried on control work: Nos. 740, 829, 857, and 858, and Municipal District No. 857 supplied mixed bait to the settlers in Local Improvement Districts Nos. 887 and 888.

This year Mr. Sheridan Lawrence, of Fort Vermilion, reported that grasshoppers had appeared in considerable numbers during 1925, and he asked that he be supplied with material to carry on control work during 1926, as he feared if this work were not undertaken serious damage would be done to the crops of the settlers in that district. This material was forwarded early in the year and distributed by Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Judson reports that the season of 1926 was not as favourable to the grasshoppers as were the two previous seasons, as in some districts a large percentage of the eggs were destroyed and did not hatch.

It was found later in the season that during a short period of about ten days the grasshoppers died off in great numbers over the greater portion of the Grande Prairie district and some parts of the Spirit River district from a fungus disease, but this disease did not appear north of the Peace River. This appeared in the Shaftesbury district two years ago, but did not spread to any extent, so that it is difficult to say what effect it will have in the control of this pest next year.

The settlements in the Peace River Block in British Columbia were found to be quite badly infested this year, and energetic control work was carried on by the British Columbia Government Agent at Pouce Coupe. This Department supplied material for this work and gave every assistance it could along this line.

It is anticipated that considerable work will be required in this territory next year to save the crops of the settlers, and the British Columbia Government has now arranged for large quantities of supplies, so that there will be no delay in undertaking control work next year. The total expenditure on grasshopper control work this year was \$7,832.94.

MOVEMENT OF SETTLERS FROM THE DRY AREAS.

The movement of settlers from the dry areas of the Province was continued under agreement between the Dominion Government, the Railway Companies and the Provincial Government.

Owing to the poor crops season that was again experienced in the south-eastern part of the Province, there has been a considerable demand for assistance in moving, and during the year 546 families with 963 cars of settlers' effects were moved.

This movement would have been larger, but many of the settlers who wished to move had difficulty in securing farms that they could rent in the good crop districts. Quite a number of settlers from the dry districts have purchased farms on the crop payment plan without making any cash payment, and a number have taken up second homesteads. There was also quite a movement of settlers to the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District.

It is getting more difficult each year for these settlers from the dry districts to secure farms in the older settled parts of the Province, where farming conditions have been good during the past years.

From the time this work was commenced in 1922 until the end of 1926, a total of 1,851 families with 3,179 carloads of settlers' effects have been moved.

Our reports show that practically all of the settlers moved are doing well in their new locations and paying off their old obligations.

SECOND HOMESTEADS.

During the year this Department investigated all applications from settlers in this Province for the right to take up second homesteads, and 44 certificates were issued.

A number of these settlers have taken their new locations in the district along the line of the Lacombe and North Western Railway, west of Wetaskiwin, and recently considerable interest has been shown in regard to the homestead land opened up by the construction of the highway between Athabaska on the C.N.R. and Smith on the E.D. & B.C. Railway. A number of these settlers are planning to take their second homestead in this district next spring.

Report of the Livestock Commissioner

(S. G. CARLYLE)

The demand for all classes of stock has increased, and the prices have been satisfactory, especially for hogs and sheep. The price of steers has been somewhat disappointing, due to the condition of the market in the Old Country. The demand for horses is still increasing, though the prices received are low.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of sheep and pigs in the Province, and there has been a splendid demand for pure-bred sires for these two classes of stock.

HORSES.

While the prices have not advanced very materially, there was a good demand for broken horses the first part of the season, but owing to the bad weather conditions during harvest the demand was not so active the latter part of the year. Most of the broken horses on the ranges have evidently been disposed of, and it would be good business on the part of the ranchers to break as many of their best horses as they can to supply the eastern market. However, towards the end of the year there was a considerable demand from Manitoba and Saskatchewan for unbroken horses and for colts.

There is every indication that there will soon be a shortage of horse-power on the farms. Tractors will no doubt supply some of this power, but a large number of farmers still deem it profitable to depend on horses for most of their work, and as the horses in a great many districts are beginning to show signs of age, a new supply must be procured, and we anticipate quite a strong demand for even unbroken horses during the year 1927. There is no doubt that the tractor and the truck are offering, and will continue to offer, a strong competition with the horse. However, with the increased immigration of settlers who are not familiar with tractors and have not the necessary means to purchase one, horses are bound to be in good demand, though the prices may not be as high as we should like. The ordinary farm chunk, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, will not likely ever realize a big price, but the big, heavy, good quality draft horse, weighing 1,700 to 2,000 pounds, will realize a good price on the market. While there is only a limited demand for this class of horse, the demand is not being supplied at the present nor is it likely to be for some time, and any horse-breeder who sets out to raise this kind of stock will receive profitable returns.

There is another type of horse which Alberta is eminently fitted to produce, and that is the saddle-horse, both heavy and light. There is a strong demand today for good heavy saddle-horses and also for polo ponies. This demand comes principally from the cities in the East, and the market for this class of horse will be good for years to come.

The Dominion Government is giving a good deal of assistance in supplying good sires, especially in the district south of Calgary, where it finds suitable mares. It is also endeavouring to form a breeding center in Northern Alberta, possibly in the Viking district, and will supply good thoroughbred sires if the farmers are sufficiently interested to form an association to meet with their demands.

For the past couple of years a greater interest has been taken in breeding horses, and advantage has been taken of the Dominion Government's assistance in clubbing stallions, some twenty-seven stallions being clubbed this past season. The difficulty, however, at present is to secure good sires. Only a limited number have been raised, and very few have been imported into the Province in recent years, and it looks as though there would soon be a shortage of good sires in this Province.

Horse-breeders did not avail themselves of the assistance given by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture in making an exhibit at the Royal Show at Toronto this year. This is to be regretted, especially as Saskatchewan and Manitoba made such a splendid showing, and efforts are being put forth at the present time to prepare a good exhibit for 1927.

BEEF CATTLE.

The beef cattle market has been somewhat peculiar during the year. The price realized for grain-fed steers during the winter was disappointing, and the prices realized were very little higher than in the fall of 1925. This was due to the condition of the Old Country market, and this situation existed to a greater or less extent throughout the year.

There was a splendid demand for female stock, and the prices of good heifers and fat cows were almost as high, and on some markets just as high as for good steers. Local packers apparently preferred cattle of this kind. Reflecting drought which reduced the yield of fodder crops in the north-eastern part of the Province, large numbers of stock were rushed to the market in the early fall. These were in rather poor condition and sold at a low price, but for any cattle shipped to market throughout the season that were in good condition, satisfactory prices were realized, with the exception of the grain-fed steers in the spring of the year.

On account of the shortage and the high price of feed very few steers were put in the feed lots, so that the prospects are for a much higher price of beef in the spring of 1927. The ranchers, as usual, ship most of their cattle to the Chicago market, where fairly satisfactory prices are realized. The financial position of the ranchers has evidently been much improved, and they are apparently now operating on a sound business basis. The market requirements, however, have changed to some extent, and a lighter steer is being required on the market. The rancher, therefore, is changing his operations to this extent, that instead of keeping his steers until three or four years old, he is now endeavouring to sell them at two years and under, and some are considering the advisability of feeding their calves a little extra through the winter

and selling them as baby beef. This will have the effect of keeping more breeding stock on the ranges, and shipping out a better quality of beef.



Beef Cattle and Silo on an Alberta Farm.

PURE-BRED CATTLE.

The pure-bred beef cattle business is not as satisfactory as we should like. While there has been a good price for bulls at the bull sales, and also through private sales, the demand for pure-bred females still continues very light, and a good many of the breeders are selling their surplus animals at beef prices. Just when these conditions will change and a renewed interest be taken in the breeding of pure-bred beef cattle it will be difficult to prophesy, but with the continued demand at better prices for pure-bred bulls, the demand for breeding females will soon be felt.

Two of our breeders availed themselves of the opportunity of exhibiting at the Royal Show at Toronto: Messrs. O. A. Boggs & Son, Hereford breeders, Daysland, and Frank Collicutt & Son, Hereford breeders, Crossfield. Both these exhibitors did exceptionally well.

The Stocker and Feeder Show held in Calgary again in the fall was a splendid success. There was a good showing of carload lots, and the prices realized were quite satisfactory. Some of the poorer stuff, however, realized rather low prices. This show was well managed, and the buyers were largely distributed over Western Canada, Ontario and some parts of the States. There is a place in our Province for a show of this kind. It brings the buyers from the different parts of the country together and sets the price for cattle of this age and quality.

Following is a list of some of the prize-winners:

First prize, Shorthorn carload, two year olds, Usher Bros.

Second prize, Shorthorn carload, two year olds, A. MacDonald.

First prize, Shorthorn group, two year olds, C. F. Damron.

Second prize, Shorthorn group, two year olds, D. J. McLean.

First prize, Shorthorn group, one year olds, G. L. Stickney.
 Second prize, Shorthorn group, one year olds, G. L. Stickney.
 First prize, Hereford carload, two year olds, Mrs. Robertson.
 Second prize, Hereford carload, two year olds, Usher Bros.
 First prize, Hereford carload, one year olds, Wm. Bennett.
 Second prize, Hereford carload, one year olds, E. L. Kendall.
 First prize, Hereford group, two year olds, W. L. Hawke.
 Second prize, Hereford group, two year olds, J. G. Rattray.
 First prize, Hereford group, one year olds, A. H. McCarthy.
 Second prize, Hereford group, one year olds, H. Cohen.
 First prize, Aberdeen Angus carload, two year olds, Usher Bros.
 Second prize, Aberdeen Angus carload, two year olds, A. MacDonald.
 First prize, Aberdeen Angus group, two year olds, A. MacDonald.
 Second prize, Aberdeen Angus group, two year olds, Mrs. Robertson.
 First prize, mixed class, two year olds (carload), Usher Bros.
 Second prize, mixed class, two year olds (carload), Usher Bros.
 Fifth prize, mixed class, one year olds (carload), A. W. Bowes.
 First prize, mixed class, two year olds (group), McKenzie Bros.
 Second prize, mixed class, two year olds (group), W. D. McLellan.
 Third prize, mixed class, one year olds (group), Parslow & Denoon.
 Fourth prize, mixed class, one year olds (group), McKenzie Bros.
 First prize, open class for three year olds (carload), J. L. Walters.
 Second prize, open class for three year olds (carload), J. L. Walters.
 First prize, open class for three year olds (group), J. G. Rattray.
 Second prize, open class for three year olds (group), D. J. McLean.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best carload Shorthorns, Special, J. L. Walters.
 Best carload Herefords, Special, Mrs. Robertson.
 Second best carload Herefords, Special, Wm. Bennett.
 Grand Champion carload, J. L. Walters.
 Reserve Grand Champion carload, J. L. Walters.
 Grand Champion group, J. G. Rattray.
 Reserve Grand Champion group, C. F. Damron.

The Bull Sales held at Calgary, Edmonton and Lacombe were well attended, and the prices realized were quite satisfactory. Following is a report of these sales:

1926 SPRING BULL SALE AT EDMONTON.

Breed.	No. Entered	No. Sold	Amount Sold for	Average
Aberdeen-Angus	1	1	\$ 90.00	\$ 90.00
Hereford	3	3	230.00	76.66
Shorthorn	78	69	8,900.00	128.98
Ayrshire	1	1	125.00	125.00
Holstein	6	5	470.00	94.00
Red Polled	1	1	60.00	60.00
Totals.....	90	80	\$9,875.00	\$123.44

1926 SPRING BULL SALE AT CALGARY

Shorthorns	186	\$27,525.00	\$147.98
Herefords	218	38,315.00	175.75
Angus	49	6,770.00	138.16
Red Polled	2	240.00	120.00
Totals.....	455	\$72,850.00	\$160.11

1926 LACOMBE BULL SALE.

Breed.	No. Sold	Average
Aberdeen Angus	16	\$ 96.56
Shorthorns	67	132.01
Herefords	40	122.37
Totals	123	\$124.28

FALL STOCK SALES, CALGARY, NOV. 2nd to 5th.

Swine.

Breed.	No. Sold	Total Sales	Av. Price
Tamworth females	6	\$188.50	\$31.42
Tamworth boars	3	84.00	28.00
Berkshire females	2	50.00	25.00
Berkshire boars	4	136.00	34.00
Duroc-Jersey boar	1	18.00	18.00
Totals	16	\$476.50	\$29.78

Cattle.

Shorthorn females	5	\$ 372.50	\$74.50
Hereford females	15	715.00	47.66
Holstein males	3	180.00	60.00
Grade Holstein female	1	62.50	62.50
Totals	24	\$1,330.00	\$55.42

Sheep.

Oxford ewes	35	\$ 515.00	\$15.00
Oxford rams	68	1,844.00	27.11
Suffolk ewes	3	75.00	25.00
Suffolk rams	4	223.00	55.75
Rambouillet ewes	5	78.50	15.70
Shropshire ewes	3	60.00	20.00
Shropshire rams	50	1,644.50	32.89
Hampshire ewes	1	25.00	25.00
Hampshire rams	5	199.00	39.80
Leicester ram	1	15.00	15.00
Southdown ram	1	15.00	15.00
Totals.....	176	\$4,694.00	\$26.30
Grades	54	\$ 628.50	\$11.64

Dressed Carcasses.

Lambs	7	\$ 80.30	.....
Hogs	6	\$182.01	.....

DAIRY CATTLE.

Unlike beef cattle, the demand for dairy stock is quite reversed. There is only a limited demand for pure-bred bulls, but the demand and the price for pure-bred females has been very satisfactory. There is a strong inclination on the part of the dairymen at the present time to improve their stock. With the present high prices of grain, especially of wheat, there is not likely to be a very big increase in the number of dairy farmers, but the men who are already in the business and intend to stay are anxious to secure better stock, and a good dairy cow of any breed sells readily at a good price, either at private or public sales. There is a disposition on the part of the dairymen in the Calgary and Edmonton districts, who are supplying milk to the cities, to buy cows rather than raise

their calves, and this explains, partly at least, why there is not a better demand for pure-bred dairy bulls.

Two breeders availed themselves of the opportunity of exhibiting stock at the Royal at Toronto. These were G. K. Allenby & Sons, who exhibited four dairy Shorthorns, which were very successful, and Alex. Mitchell, of Calgary, who exhibited a Holstein bull in a very strong class and received a prize. Following is a list of the winnings:

- G. K. Allenby & Sons:
Bull, one year and under three, first prize.
Junior and reserve grand champion.
Heifer, two years, fourth prize.
Heifer, calf, third prize.
Get of sire, first.
Breeders' herd, first.
- Alex. Mitchell:
Aged Holstein bull, third.

SHEEP.

The sheep industry is still progressing and prospering. There was quite a large increase in the number of sheep during the past year, and the prospects are that the sheep population will increase in this Province year by year.

The prices for breeding ewes and also for feeder lambs, while not as high as a year ago, are still high enough to show a good profit in the business. The open range in the south is being taken up by sheep men, and perhaps the greatest increase has been in that quarter, though farmers throughout almost every district in the Province are showing a disposition to acquire a few sheep. With more sheep being raised on the range, the market for feeder lambs in the fall will no doubt be somewhat lower as the years go by. It looks like good business for the farmers, who have the facilities for early lambing, to have their lambs come early, so that they can be put on the market before it is flooded by the range lambs, and before the market drops. Lambs placed on the market in the months of June, July and August always realize a profitable price.

A large number of lambs are being fed in the southern part of the Province. They were purchased in the fall at a cent and a half lower than feeder lambs a year ago, so that there should be a reasonable profit in the business this year. Lambs born in 1925 were too high to realize a big profit, and the price in the spring was not as high as was anticipated, so that the profits were not as satisfactory as the feeders had hoped.

The sale of wool has been somewhat slower, and of the wool shipped the Co-operative Associations only a limited amount has been sold, but the indications are that the prices will be almost equal, if not equal, to those secured last season.

Hogs.

The price of hogs throughout the whole year has been abnormally high, higher than was anticipated by even the most sanguine feeder, and the prospects are that these high prices will be maintained throughout the greater part of 1927. While there has been

a shortage of feed in some districts and consequently a decrease in breeding stock, taking the Province as a whole, an increase will probably be experienced in 1927 over 1926.

The quality of hogs throughout the Province has very much improved, and farmers are taking more kindly to the grading of their hogs than in former years.

There were no great losses during the year, and the loss of little pigs was not abnormally high. There was a strong demand for good breeding stock, and good sires were hard to obtain. Practically the whole demand has centered on the bacon breeds, and quite a number of boars were brought in from the eastern Provinces. Our hogs are enjoying a splendid reputation in the coast cities, due to superior quality, and this demand has affected materially the keeping up of the prices on our markets.

There is no doubt that the Boys and Girls' Swine Clubs have, perhaps, done more than any other factor to improve the quality of hogs, especially in the districts where these clubs have operated, and if the improvement in hogs keeps up at the same rate in the next few years as it has in the past, the quality of Alberta hogs will be of a very high nature.

Report on Boys and Girls' Swine Clubs for 1926

(J. W. HOWE, SUPERVISOR)

The season of 1926 proved to be a very successful one for Boys and Girls' Swine Clubs. There was a considerable increase in the number of clubs organized over 1925, and the Boys and Girls' Swine Club Show held in Edmonton in November showed the competition between various members and clubs to be keener than ever before.

Owing to the high prices paid for feeder pigs and an increased demand for bacon on the Calgary and Edmonton markets during April and May, many of the clubs organized found difficulty in obtaining suitable pigs for their club work.

Nineteen clubs were organized during 1926, the majority of these being of one year's standing or more. New clubs were organized at the following points:

Chipman	Treaty Hill
Innisfree	Lacombe
Boian	Rimbey
Spirit River	Bentley
High River	

Clubs of one year's standing or more were in operation at the following points:

Vegreville	Sedgewick
Alliance	Sturgeon
Red Deer	Grande Prairie
Czar	Vermilion
Hardisty	Battle Bend

The majority of these clubs had entries either in the local fair or the school fair, the entries consisting of a pair of feeder pigs. Judging competitions were also held and the three highest scoring members were chosen to represent the club in the judging competition held at the Boys and Girls' Swine Show held in Edmonton.

Instruction by the various club supervisors was given during the year on hog-judging and management, the beneficial effect of this work being shown by the excellent results that some of the members obtained in the judging competition.

The annual Boys and Girls' Swine Club Show, in which all clubs competed, was held at the Edmonton Stock Yards on November 4th and 5th. The programme consisted of judging the car-lots during the first day, the second day being given over to judging and demonstration work by the various teams representing each club.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.

The standing of the teams in the railway competition was as follows:

1. Vegreville	C.N.R.	6. Boian	C.N.R.
2. Innisfree	C.N.R.	7. Sedgewick	C.P.R.
3. Hardisty	C.P.R.	8. Czar	C.P.R.
4. Vermilion	C.N.R.	9. Alliance	C.N.R.
5. Bentley	C.P.R.	10. Amisk	C.P.R.

The Vegreville team, coached by Mr. F. H. Newcombe, District Agriculturist, Vegreville, consisting of Edward Chappell and Leonard Chappell, represented the C.N.R. lines in this Province at the Toronto Royal Show, while the C.P.R. lines here were represented by the Hardisty team, Walter Kobitsch and George Matthews, coached by Mr. H. W. Scott, District Agriculturist, Sedgewick.

CAR-LOT COMPETITION.

In the car-lot competition, in which each club exhibits a car-lot of hogs, the following was the standing of the teams:

1. Chipman	7. Boian
2. Vegreville	8. Sedgewick
3. Alliance	9. Czar
4. Vermilion	10. Amisk
5. Innisfree	*11. Red Deer
6. Hardisty	*12. Bentley

$\frac{1}{2}$ car-lots only.

The prize money for this competition was donated by the Dominion Livestock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SINGLE ENTRY COMPETITION.

Each Swine Club member who was present at the fall swine show was allowed to show one bacon type sow or barrow in the single entry competition.

The prize money for this competition, amounting to \$250, was very generously donated by the following:

Edmonton Stock Yards Company
Weiller & Williams
Gainers' Limited
P. Burns & Co., Ltd.
Swift Canadian Co., Ltd.
United Livestock Growers, Ltd.
T. F. Cadzow, Limited

In this competition there were thirty-seven prizes offered, ranging from \$25.00 for first prize to \$2.00 as the last prize.

JUDGING COMPETITION.

On the last day of the Swine Show the judging competition was held at the pavilion of the University farm. A team consisting of three members was chosen from those standing highest in the local judging competition held at the local fair during the summer or fall. The standing of the clubs in this competition was as follows:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Innisfree | 7. High River | 12. Bentley |
| 2. Hardisty | 8. Vermilion | 13. Sturgeon |
| 3. Sedgewick | 9. Lacombe | 14. Chipman |
| 4. Vegreville | 10. Czar | 15. Red Deer |
| 5. Boian | 11. Treaty Hill | 16. Amisk |
| 6. Alliance | | |

RAMSEY SPECIAL COMPETITION.

Prizes were offered by James Ramsey, Esq., of Edmonton, in a competition for girls only. This competition takes the same form as that of the railway competition, two members constituting a team.

The winners in this competition for 1926 were:

1. Harriet Bowler, Mary Strachan, Sedgewick.
2. Beatrice Saint, Selma Anderson, Bentley.
3. Alice Whitelock, Evelyn Flynn, Czar.
4. Margaret Roper, Sybil Graves, Lacombe.

PURE-BRED SIRES.

During the fall pure-bred bacon type boars were loaned to the clubs through the Dominion Sire Loan Policy. This will undoubtedly have a great influence in improving the quality of the hogs raised in 1927.

CONCLUSION.

The following were the supervisors for 1926:

Supervisor.	Club.
J. F. Andrew	Vermilion
Gavin Barbour.....	Bentley, Rimbey, Lacombe
W. M. Cockburn.....	High River
J. W. Howe	Sturgeon, Red Deer
A. R. Judson.....	Grande Prairie, Spirit River
F. H. Newcombe.....	Vegreville, Chipman, Innisfree, Boian
H. W. Scott.....	Sedgewick, Treaty Hill, Amisk, Czar, Hardisty, Alliance

The results this year were very gratifying, the interest taken by the members showing that there was a keen appreciation of better stock.

Thirteen car-lots were exhibited by the boys and girls in the fall Swine Show, making a total of approximately 750 hogs in the car-lot competition.

Thanks are due to the Commission firms and Packers of Edmonton, Jas. Ramsey, Esq., Canadian National Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, Edmonton Board of Trade, and the Alberta Provincial Swine Breeders' Association for the generous way in which they contributed towards the success of the Boys and Girls' Swine Club work for 1926.

Reports of District Agriculturists

REPORT OF A. R. JUDSON, DISTRICT AGRICULTURIST, GRANDE PRAIRIE.

SEASON.

Due largely to the abnormally heavy snowfall in the early part of the winter, when there was little frost in the ground, spring moisture conditions were better than for several years. The weather was very favourable for spring work. On this account, and also due to the increase in acreage prepared in 1925, there was a considerable increase in the crop acreage. Early in June the greater part of the north country was favoured by a heavy snowfall, lasting several days, and following from one to two days' rain. Over twenty-two inches of snow were recorded at Beaver Lodge. This snowfall was the determining factor in giving the Peace River its splendid 1926 crop. The July rainfall was about normal, while that for August was considerably under the ten-year average. The rainfall alone during the year totalled less than nine inches at Beaver Lodge, in the vicinity of which there were authentic yields of wheat running to seventy bushels.

In the Grande Prairie district there were a large number of authentic yields approaching this figure, and at least one which exceeded it by two bushels per acre. This district would average thirty bushels. The oats crop, while hardly as good as the wheat, was the best in several years. Considerable seed oats will be shipped out of the district.

The Spirit River district reaped a heavy crop, but north of the Peace there was a shortage of moisture, and the crop was correspondingly light, particularly the oats crop.

Not unlike other sections of the Province, the early threshing season was very trying, due to snow and rain. Just before winter set in there was a period of fine, dry weather that allowed threshing to be completed quite satisfactorily.

As a result of the earlier unfavourable weather much of the grain was tough, but the quality, on the whole, was good. This is borne out by the winnings of Mr. Herman Trelle, of Wembley, and Mr. Robert Cochrane, of Grande Prairie, at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago, where Mr. Trelle won both the Oats and Wheat Championships, and Mr. Cochrane third in Timothy.

At the close of the season there was a considerable acreage prepared for the 1927 crop. A very appreciable amount of new breaking has been done, and the amount of summerfallow increased. In districts where threshing was done reasonably early there has been much fall plowing done. On the other hand, the fall and winter moisture is considerably under that of last year, and less than the ten-year average.



Herman Trelle, Wembley, Alberta, with a Sample of his World's Champion Wheat.

GRASSHOPPER CONTROL.

As was anticipated, a continuance of grasshopper control work was necessary over the whole of the Peace River area during the past season. However, with the exception of the Spirit River district, grasshoppers were not as numerous in any of the areas previously poisoned, as in past years; but they had strayed farther afield, and it was necessary to open up some new stations in these newly-infested areas.

OTHER PESTS.

Wireworms.—Considerable damage was done throughout the district by wireworms. One individual loss reached 110 acres. The great bulk of the damage was on the older summerfallowed lands, but there was some loss on lands that had just been brought under cultivation again after having been in timothy or western rye grass for several years.

Tent Caterpillars.—There were small outbreaks of tent caterpillars in several isolated sections in 1925. During the past season this pest defoliated poplar and other trees over practically the whole of the Peace River country. Special apparatus had to be

installed on the railway locomotives in order that they might make the Smoky and Peace River grades.

SWINE CLUBS.

Two boys and girls' swine clubs were in operation, the Grande Prairie Club continuing. With the valuable assistance of Messrs. A. J. Marple and J. A. McArthur, a Tamworth Club was organized at Spirit River. Feed conditions were unfavourable in both districts, which made carrying on difficult, and prevented car-lots being shown at Edmonton.

The Grande Prairie Club had a membership of twenty-nine. The Swine Club Show was held this year at Sexsmith in November. Due to lack of feed only sixteen pairs were shown. Of these, three pigs were feeders, fifteen thick smooths, and fourteen selects. The Spirit River Club had twenty-seven members. Seventeen pairs were shown at their local swine club show in November. Through the organization of this club thirty registered Tamworth sows and several pure-bred boars were placed in the district, twenty-five of the sows going to swine club members.

Judging competitions, in which the majority of the club members participated, were held at both points. These competitions, as well as the placing of the pairs, were handled by Mr. M. W. Malyon, of the Dominion Livestock Branch.

These clubs are an influence in the district in the production of more and better bacon hogs. The district agriculturist has had numerous requests for breeding stock of both sexes. Some of this stock has been supplied by swine club members, some by other local breeders, while some shipments have been made from the Edmonton district. The bacon hog is becoming a fixture.

Hog production in 1926 was low; on account of feed shortage. The outlying districts will show an increase for 1927, but high grain prices will prevent a bigger movement back to hogs. Those that have stayed with it have made considerable money in doing so.

BULL ASSOCIATIONS.

Beef.—There has been a very great decrease in beef cattle holdings during the past three years. Discouraging prices in past years and shortage of feed have been the immediate causes. Only a few farmers are making any attempt, or can be persuaded, to keep any beef cattle. Some of those who are feeding their cattle out and marketing them after the heavy run is over are making good money out of it.

When returns have been disappointing the tendency has been toward cheaper and poorer sires. Breeders have been encouraged, where possible, to get better bulls, and in other cases associations under the federal loan policy have been formed. One such centre was this year formed at Lake Saskatoon, and three Shorthorn bulls were supplied by the Dominion Livestock Branch. At Roycroft a third unit was organized, and along with two other units formed into another Shorthorn centre.

Dairy.—The two livestock centres organized in the Valhalla district in 1925 were this spring supplied by the Dominion Live-

stock Branch with six Ayrshire bulls. These people are appreciating this assistance very much. Livestock holdings were reduced in the district a year ago on account of the feed shortage. This, coupled with an increase in wheat production, is the cause of the drop of twenty thousand pounds in the butter production of the Co-operative Creamery. This creamery, however, has had a make of 138,000 pounds, is functioning satisfactorily, and continues to be the mainstay of the district. Over \$38,000 was distributed in 1926 for cream.

Largely through the initiative of Mr. J. W. Sawyer, a livestock centre was organized at Grande Prairie and application made through this office for three Guernsey bulls, which were supplied by the Dominion Livestock Branch. Arrangements were also made with the Branch to purchase on behalf of and to deliver to two members of this centre four pure-bred Guernsey heifers. Three of these heifers have now dropped calves. In six years' time, the initial period of the centre, these members should have some good Guernsey stock.

STALLION CLUBS.

The two stallion clubs organized for the 1925 season again operated satisfactorily in 1926. The Wembley Club completed its second season with Mr. W. G. McFarlane's horse, Victor Barrington. Early in the season, unfortunately, Barrington, which was hired by the Berwyn Club, died. Mr. McFarlane replaced him with a younger horse.

Early in March a Percheron Club was organized at High Prairie, but the sign-up was not completed sufficiently early for the federal assistance policy in 1926. This club is now prepared to secure a horse for 1927, but will probably arrange to have a Belgian.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNITY TURKEY KILLS.

This work was again carried on with the co-operation of the Dominion Poultry Representative. Organization work was done by the District Agriculturist. The Dominion Livestock Branch furnished the killer free, for the educational value of the work, and also a supervisor for one of the two series of kills. The grading was done by the Provincial Egg and Poultry Marketing Service, which marketed the turkeys on a commission basis.

Community kills were held at Halcourt, Beaver Lodge, Valhalla, LaGlance, and Buffalo Lakes. Dressed birds were also received at these points, as well as at Wembley, Grande Prairie, and Sexsmith, where it was thought inadvisable to hold kills this year. After being properly cooled, the birds were graded and weighed. Each contributor was given a grade slip, showing the weight and grade of his birds, and also a cheque for the advance payment, which was made on the basis of 26c for No. 1's over 12 pounds. The birds were then boxed, and the boxes stencilled, ready for shipment.

On account of a less satisfactory hatch, coupled with a heavy loss of poults in the June snowstorm, and other heavy losses from coyotes, this year's production did not exceed sixty per cent. of

that of the previous year. In spite of this the volume jumped from 57,000 pounds in 1925 to 87,000 pounds in 1926, as fifty per cent. more people contributed to them. Shipments were made from Wembley, Grande Prairie and Sexsmith, all three cars going to the American market. The local market opened at 28c and later raised to 30c for No. 1's over 12 pounds.

Other dressed poultry was handled for those who contributed turkeys. The volume of this was small, and while co-operative marketing of this stuff yielded better prices than were obtainable locally, the advantages of volume were lacking.

The local livestock co-operative shipping association, which was incorporated and put on a contract basis this year, recognizes the successful co-operative marketing of turkeys as a factor in the success of its sign-up. It now has 472 producers on contract. Incidentally, the contract itself appears to be of questionable value.

PLOWING MATCHES.

Two plowing matches were held, one under the auspices of the Grande Prairie Agricultural Society at Grande Prairie, and the other under the auspices of the Lake Saskatoon Agricultural Society, with the organizing assistance of the Beaver Lodge U.F.A., was held at Beaver Lodge. These were initial attempts and the entries were light, but both give promise of being good matches another year. The judging was in the hands of Professor Macgregor Smith, who gave helpful talks at the noon recesses on Plows and Plowing, and at the close of each match discussed the work of the day and its merits.

PULLING CONTESTS.

The writer attended the five Agricultural Society fairs, at Lake Saskatoon, Grande Prairie, Spirit River, Waterhole and Berwyn, dispensed what agricultural information he could and transported the judges from place to place. Through this office, pulling contests at all these fairs were arranged for, and were conducted at each by the writer. The rules and regulations as outlined by the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan were followed, and the flat bottom boat used. These proved to be popular, and will again be put on by the local Agricultural Societies. At Waterhole there were eleven entries and fully three hundred interested spectators.

The District Agriculturist also conducted one of these at the fair at Rolla, B.C., where he judged the live stock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lake Saskatoon Agricultural Society's field crop competitions were judged by Mr. Wesley Smith, the local field supervisor; the good farms contest was judged by Messrs. Gaudin and Bjorkland, the Fair judges. Senior and Junior judging competitions were held under the direction of the District Agriculturist.

Considerable individual work has been done during the year. This work is growing, and is only limited by the amount of

organized work undertaken. New settlers are now coming into the country steadily, and these men are appreciating any assistance that can be rendered them. Considerable work of this kind should be done in the coming year.

In his last annual report the writer stated "the corner had been turned." The position has been well advanced since that time. Little complaint is now heard throughout the territory. This year's crop has lifted many more out of debt, and placed others, who were deeply involved, in a much more favourable position.

Farming methods are improving, but there is yet much more to be desired in this respect. It is to be feared that the success of "stubbling-in" in 1926 may lead some to less careful preparation and to too great emphasis on wheat. Our efforts need to continue to be directed along the line of securing livestock as a side-line at least; securing better and more timely cultivation, and more grasses and legumes.

REPORT OF H. W. SCOTT, DISTRICT AGRICULTURIST, SEDGEWICK.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A promising spring with more moisture than for some years was followed by occasional showers during May and June, some very hot weather in July and a harvest 15 per cent. above average was expected. Early sown crops were cut before the unfavourable weather the latter part of August. Harvest and threshing weather was unfavourable, snow flattened fully 60 per cent. of the wheat, barley, oats and greenfeed crops, making cutting a slow and wasteful process and threshing very difficult. The grade of the grain was reduced from weathering and excessive moisture. Considerable feed was lost, and as the snow came early stock were not able to get as much as usual of the crop left in the fields following cutting and threshing. Generally speaking, the 1926 crops left a margin to the farmers, and with the reduction made in outstanding debts in the two previous years, conditions on the whole are favourable, though not up to expectations.

Hogs proved profitable during the year, and the marketing was spread out a little longer than usual. We believe there is now a growing tendency to distribute the farrowing season over a longer period, and a fair percentage of sows were bred to farrow during August and September. More attention is being paid to pasture for summer, and mineral mixtures and tankage for winter, where skim milk is not available, and the results are proving satisfactory in increasing gains and reducing feed costs. With a supply of low grade wheat, for which the trade is not paying very high, farmers are finding that it is one of the best feeds for hogs and dairy cows when mixed with more bulky feeds, and the returns for this frosted and damp wheat when fed are quite satisfactory.

The horse market is a little better for good clean young horses with some weight, while older ones lacking quality are bringing but little. Light horses right through the district are getting old

and no young stuff is coming on. Trucks are being used a little more than formerly for hauling grain in the fall, owners living 10 miles or more from the railway claiming a distinct saving in cost of delivering the wheat to the elevator.

The early snow caused a heavier than usual marketing of feeders last fall, so that many who usually have some finished steers and fat cows to sell in the spring will have nothing next spring. There are, however, a few who have larger lots than usual, but altogether there will be less beef to ship out in the spring than for some time.

Sweet clover is making more friends each year as its value as pasture and for winter feed for dairy cows and all stock is being realized. The men who have reasonably good dairy cows are producing more cream, but the man who pays little attention to dairying except in time of wheat crop failure has been producing less cream than three or four years ago. The solution of the fodder problem by the individual farmer will be the first step towards a better type of mixed farming, and until he is convinced that he can, year in and year out, be assured of plenty of feed he is not going to depart very far from the straight grain farming. Sweet clover is now proving its worth in supplying the fodder, but the assurance of a uniformly good stand every year is still in doubt. Inoculation, a firm seed bed, nurse crops, dates of seeding and depth of seeding as well as injury from cutworms and wireworms are being keenly watched by many who have had only partial success with this crop.

Wireworms and cutworms are taking some toll right through the district, and the sawfly has made its appearance in the eastern portion. Grasshoppers have not caused any appreciable damage this year. To what extent the wireworms and cutworms are responsible for poor stands of sweet clover is difficult to say, but from observations made we believe that they are a factor not only in the year the clover is sown, but also the next year.

WORK WITH YOUNG PEOPLE.

School Fairs, Public-speaking Contests, Swine Clubs and Dairy Cattle Judging and Demonstrations are making satisfactory progress, and their value, not only to those actually engaged in the work, but to the whole community, is evident. This year the weather was most unsatisfactory at school fair time. The roads were bad and the days were wet and cold, with the result that at most fairs the attendance was not as large as formerly. Some 2,094 school pupils took part in the 10 fairs under my supervision, making 8,359 exhibits in the proportion of about three exhibits in school work to five exhibits in the other classes. While the numbers may not be as large as when the school fair work began, yet the quality is far superior in every line, including livestock. Each School Fair Association had a boy and girl at the Short Course held at Vermilion last August. It is worth reporting that it is more difficult each year to win this Scholarship, as it is appreciated and worked for. It is also gratifying to see the number of pupils who have won the Scholarship in a previous year continue to exhibit at succeeding fairs, showing by so doing that they take an interest in the fair work for its own value rather than just for

the prize. The Diplomas from the Departments of Agriculture and Education are appreciated, and adorn the school walls.

The cash prizes offered by the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association to some of our school fairs brought out better fitted calves, made keener competition and were appreciated. Nineteen received cash prizes from this grant.

Ten School Fair Associations held Public-speaking Contests during the year. Medals only are given as prizes. Mr. A. E. Ottewell, Director of Extension, University of Alberta, was able to attend most of these contests and acted with me as judge. These contests are self-supporting, and help to bring out promising contestants for the Provincial Demonstrating teams and are a big help to the teachers in their regular oral composition work in the schools. Mr. A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., as in past years, donated the gold medal for the winner in the Senior event at each contest in his constituency.

One new Swine Club was organized in Amisk in 1926, this making the sixth Swine Club under my supervision, with a total membership of 175 boys and girls. The high market price for heavy hogs this summer made it possible for a number of the members, who have been in club work for some years, to dispose of their old sows to good advantage. About 70 young pure-bred Yorkshire sows were purchased by old and new members and these were all secured from club members in the district. We are using the Dominion Government Sire Loan Policy entirely in getting Yorkshire boars for our clubs. This fall new areas were established at Camrose and Strome; some gaps were filled in the area previously covered, so that we have now 39 of these loan boars out. Quite a decided improvement in type is noted in the hogs being marketed from the districts where these good boars have been standing.

The Hardisty Club was fortunate this year in winning the Canadian Pacific Railway Competition at the Swine Club Show held in Edmonton in November, and George Matthews and Walter Kobitzsch attended the Toronto Royal Show at the expense of the Railway, and were delighted with what they saw and the treatment they received. Twenty-four girls and boys from these six clubs were present at the Provincial Swine Club Show, and obtained a clearer idea of the marketing end of the hog business and some new ideas respecting feeding bacon hogs which will not soon be forgotten. Special mention should be made of the generosity of the Jas. Ramsey Co. in providing a separate competition for girls at the Swine Club Show. Mary Strachan and Harriet Bowler, of Sedgewick, won first place, with Alice Whitelock and Evelyn Flynn, of Czar, in third place. A considerable amount of time is required to keep six Swine Clubs up to the standard being set by other clubs in the Province, but the club work is showing results in the different districts where they are operating.

The girls and boys' dairy cattle judging and demonstrations held in connection with the Alberta Dairymen's Convention is an activity requiring considerable time. Three teams from my district competed at the 1926 Convention, and made a creditable showing both in judging and demonstrating. This work is bringing home

not only to those taking part, but also to their parents and others interested in the dairy business the necessity of high quality in the product delivered to the creameries, the importance of quality and uniformity in the export surplus and the possibility of much higher returns from dairy cows from high-producing ancestors provided they are properly fed.

The Children's Calf-feeding Competitions in connection with the Calgary and Edmonton Spring Shows continue to get good support from this district. Twenty-three calves were shown at Edmonton and almost as many at Calgary. In this connection it is interesting to record that Muriel Pritchard, of Camrose, who won second at Edmonton with her calf last year, and her brother, who won 17th, took their calves into Camrose with them, where they were attending High School, and without a nurse cow fed these calves to such perfection.

Farm labor, agricultural fairs, seed fairs, short courses and meetings of various kinds, along with a growing amount of office work, take up a good deal of time and are, we believe, worth while, but the activities with the girls and boys appear to be the ones which must not be neglected.

REPORT OF JAMES MURRAY, DISTRICT AGRICULTURIST, MEDICINE HAT.

SEASON.

Following an autumn with precipitation above the average the winter was unusually mild and in the southern part of the district with very little snow. North of township 18 the snow was much heavier and stayed well through the winter.

Spring opened in the latter part of March, and farm work was carried on under favourable conditions until about the middle of April, when a period of intermittent heavy winds started. Every year there is some loss from winds on the lighter lands, but only in occasional years is the loss heavy on all types of soil. The past season was the worst experienced since 1920 as far as wind damage was concerned, in some cases crops being blown out two and three times even on soils not considered bad for drifting. It has drawn attention to the need for care in working land, and directs attention to the need for measures to restore fibre to soils which have been constantly worked and cropped for many years.

Growing conditions continued fairly good during May, but early in June lack of moisture began to tell on the crops, and only the cool weather permitted them to make what progress they did. July ushered in a long spell of dry weather with exceedingly high temperatures that spelled the ruin of much crop and seriously impaired the returns from the whole acreage in the south-east.

The excessive heat brought harvest in very early, and wheat-cutting was well under way by the last week of July. Headers were used for most of the cutting on account of the shortness of the straw. All early threshed grain graded well, and even that which was later was not seriously damaged where it was well stacked.

CROPS.

Wheat naturally continues to be the most important crop. The acreage was greater this year than in 1925, partly on account of a better supply of seed being available and partly as a result of a better store of moisture in the soil. The moisture stored in the soil was not, however, sufficient to carry the crop over the dry hot spell. The early worked summerfallow stood up much better than land prepared otherwise, the best of it producing from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre. The good summerfallow remains the best crop insurance that we have. It is essential to successful crop-growing in this district.

The comparatively new variety of wheat—Renfrew—distributed by the University of Alberta, has been doing well on a number of farms where it has been tried. Being longer in the straw is an advantage in a dry district, and being a week later in ripening than Marquis is in some seasons a distinct advantage. Garnet has not yet been tried sufficiently to warrant an opinion as to its usefulness.

Winter Wheat.—Considerable interest has been taken in the growing of winter wheat, and I have been encouraging further trials throughout this whole district to further test its suitability for our conditions. More winter wheat was seeded in the fall of 1926 in this part of the Province than for many years. Some of it was seeded under conditions which gave it a very slim chance of producing a crop. Experience and observation would indicate that well prepared summerfallow is more likely to produce a profitable crop than that seeded on stubble. Seeding not later than the middle of August is advised so that the crop may become well rooted before winter, and be able to take advantage of the early spring moisture. The yields from winter wheat sown in stubble have been almost invariably so low that they have been unprofitable.

Those trying out this crop should give it a fair chance by putting it in under good soil conditions. It seems to be well worth further trial, particularly in those districts that have a fairly heavy snowfall that stays throughout the winter.

Winter Rye.—The winter rye crop was caught in many districts with the dry warm weather in June, and the yield was not over five bushels per acre, and as the average price was only about seventy cents per bushel there was no profit in the crop. It is still a crop, however, which should be used to a limited extent on every farm, not so much for the grain that it returns as for the pasture and hay that it invariably assures.

Corn.—There was no actual increase in acreage in corn in 1926, but many farmers who had not previously grown any put in a few acres. It was a poor corn year. May was too cool, June too dry, July too hot and dry and August again very cool. Then in September a severe frost struck all the southern part of the Province, and any corn that had not been harvested was frozen badly. Any seed corn that was out was ruined. Cutworms and wireworms took a heavy toll of the corn in some districts so that many fields were reseeded to small grains; in other sections poor seed was used and less than half a stand secured. Where the fields were kept

free of weeds, the corn crop stood up under the adverse conditions reasonably well and was greatly benefitted by the rains which came in August.

There is a growing appreciation of the need for care in curing seed corn. A number of growers lost heavily in 1925 because they did not make provision for artificial heat, and while the weather conditions in the fall of both 1925 and 1926 were quite unusual, they indicated the importance of having special provision for curing a supply of seed.

Corn Show.—The Alberta Corn Growers' Association was organized at Lethbridge in November, 1925, and I was appointed Secretary-Treasurer. During the season considerable organization work was necessary for the Corn Show which was held in Medicine Hat on November 11th and 12th.

In spite of the unfavourable season for corn there was a good entry in practically all classes. Nearly 2,500 ears were on exhibit. The principal varieties shown were Gehu, Quebec No. 28, Dakota White Flint, North Western Dent and Minnesota No. 13. The judging was very acceptable, done by Mr. A. J. Ogaard, Extension Agronomist of Montana. Several meetings were held in connection with the show, these being addressed by Mr. Ogaard and other prominent agriculturists.

The winning exhibit in the class for Yellow Dent was afterwards sent to the Saskatchewan Provincial Corn Show, where it was successful in carrying off the Grand Challenge Trophy, open to the three prairie provinces. The winning exhibit was Minnesota No. 13, grown by Mr. George Worthy, Medicine Hat.

Forage Crop Car.—During February and March a Forage Crop Car was operated with the co-operation of the railway companies over the railway lines in the south-eastern part of the Province.

Special emphasis was placed on the cultivation of suitable fodder crops to insure a supply of feed for livestock. Some attention was also given to methods of soil cultivation for the growing of cereal crops, and the control of such insect pests as cutworms, wireworms and sawfly.

A supply of first-class seed of several varieties of corn, sweet clover, alfalfa, brome grass, western rye grass and millet was carried. After each meeting this was sold in limited quantities to those farmers in attendance who wanted to try out any of the crops. It was hoped that in this way many farmers would take up the growing of these crops when they could get a supply of good seed at the time they were interested, whereas if they had had to order seed from a distance in the spring it would be neglected.

The itinerary of the car on Canadian Pacific lines included seven stops on the Manyberries line, seven on the Crow's Nest line east of Taber, four on the main line and five on the Empress line. At these twenty-three meetings, there was an average attendance of sixty-one men, twelve women and twenty children. The sales consisted of 4,126 pounds of corn in 388 lots, 2,410 pounds of grass seed in 82 lots, 1,575 pounds of sweet clover seed in 94 lots, and 410 pounds of alfalfa seed in 35 lots.

On the Canadian National lines twelve points were visited on the Goose Lake line east of Hanna and on the Cessford branch. The average attendance was 56 men, 8 women and 10 children. Sales consisted of 3,265 pounds of corn in 184 lots, 2,323 pounds of grass seed in 656 lots, 3,029 pounds of sweet clover in 83 lots, and 176 pounds of alfalfa seed in 27 lots.

The average attendance, considering the comparatively sparse settlement of the district visited, was very high, and splendid interest was manifest at every meeting. At the conclusion of the series one felt that some good missionary work had been done, and that by selling the seed to those interested the crops had been introduced on many farms where they had not previously been grown.

"Farm Poultry" was the only other subject discussed at these meetings. It was dealt with in a practical way, particular emphasis being paid to egg production, and great interest was taken in it at every meeting. The poultry lectures were given by Mr. Percy Stacey of the Provincial Poultry Branch, and Mr. Ross Higgins, of the Dominion Poultry Division.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year the following circulars were prepared and published: "The Selection and Curing of Seed Corn", "Corn-growing for Boys and Girls", and "The Seeding of Grasses and Clovers Under Dry Conditions." These and a number of other bulletins were distributed from the Forage Crop Car to those interested.

REPORT OF MR. L. FRENG, DISTRICT AGRICULTURIST, LETHBRIDGE.

Agricultural conditions throughout the Lethbridge district have greatly improved in the last few years. The yields were above the average in spite of the adverse weather, which was aggravated by the dry open winter and dry weather up to the middle of June. During the winter and spring we had severe dust-storms and considerable damage was done to the crops through soil drift. However, we had splendid rains the latter part of June, and the grain came along nicely on summerfallow land. The prospects were excellent in the non-irrigable areas up to the latter part of July—when the dry hot wave followed the long dry period. This hastened the maturity of the grain and reduced the yield and quality considerably, especially along the Suffield-Lomond line and districts east of Taber. The crops throughout the irrigated districts were excellent, but the unseasonable wet weather during the latter part of August and September lowered the grades and spoiled considerable second cutting alfalfa, but fortunately the weather cleared and continued fine, with the result that the threshing was all finished up in good time.

Owing to the amount of irrigable land in the Lethbridge district we have been compelled to devote most of our time to irrigation problems, but some time has been given to the fodder crops in the dry areas.



Farm Home in Irrigation District, Southern Alberta.

There is a remarkable increase in the number of farmers who are now growing corn and sweet clover, and these crops promise to become two of the surest fodder crops, and no doubt the best suited in rotation with wheat in our dry areas. We have distributed considerable home-grown and northern-grown seed corn of varieties best suited for our conditions. We have also encouraged the farmers to select and cure their own seed corn, and several of the corn-growers have saved sufficient seed for their own use. Successful Corn Shows were held during October and November at Milk River, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. We had good entries and competition was keen, and very good prizes were offered. I believe that these corn shows are appreciated and will do a great deal to familiarize the farmers with varieties best suited to our conditions and with the value of corn in the rotation as well as for fodder.

We held a meeting last spring with the officials of the Lethbridge Northern, a Commissioner of the Department of the Interior, and Mr. Fairfield of the Dominion Experimental Station, to decide on methods of assisting settlers in the Lethbridge Northern along general problems applicable to beginners in irrigation farming. While we have given a great deal of attention to these problems in the Lethbridge Northern during the last two years it was decided to continue to give this service for another year. The main assistance required was to get the high line ditches properly located on each farm. Then as soon as the crop was seeded the field laterals had to be surveyed and spaced approximately 125 feet apart according to the type of soil and topography of the land. This assistance had to be given to about 450 settlers as soon as possible after the seeding was completed. Mr. Tempest, of the Department of the Interior, agreed to assist us by placing six engineers from his Department in the field. I was authorized to engage six men for the Provincial Department to carry on this work, and I was fortunate in securing six practical irrigators who were also good instrument men. We divided the project into twelve districts and placed one man in each district to simplify the work. The farmers were instructed as to methods of building fills and ditches, emphasizing the size of the ditches and fills and proper grades and the best methods of irrigating the various crops were stressed. We have emphasized the matter of rotation of crops throughout our irrigation districts, and there has been a considerable increase in the acreage of alfalfa, sweet clover and permanent pastures. We have also assisted several farmers to plan their farms along permanent and convenient field lay-outs adapted to mixed farming, and the farmers are without a doubt taking a keener interest in permanent development and home-making throughout this district.

We have assisted farmers in selecting breeding stock and others in disposing of same. A great many dairy cows have been added to the farms in the irrigation districts. Farm flocks of sheep are also on the increase. Hog-raising is becoming more popular each year due to the excellent and economical returns from alfalfa pasture and hogging-off crops, such as peas and the early varieties of corn.

We have encouraged the planting of tree belts in the irrigated area, and splendid progress is being made along this line. Last spring, co-operating with the Lethbridge Northern, we dug about 2,500 trees from the river bottoms and distributed same throughout the Lethbridge Northern district. These trees made a very fine showing. We also distributed about 250,000 Willow and Russian poplar cuttings among the water-masters and ditch-riders of the project. There were about five one-acre plots planted in the district. These were cared for by the water-masters and ditch-riders, and did exceptionally well, making a growth of about three feet. The object was to have these tree nurseries located throughout the district so that the farmers could get trees conveniently for their wind-breaks during the spring of 1927. Some of the farmers have made a start with small fruits such as currant bushes, gooseberries and raspberries, Campass cherries, plums, crab-apples, and in some cases hardy varieties of standard apples. All these varieties do exceptionally well when sheltered by a good wind-break.

The Lethbridge district Boys and Girls' Calf Club had a very successful year. There were nineteen members from the following districts: Magrath, Raymond, Taber, Chin, Coaldale, Hardieville, Kipp and Lethbridge. The calves were carefully selected and turned over to the members at \$20.00 each. The feeding competition commenced December 1st, and the calves were exhibited at the Lethbridge Fair, held during the first week in July. The championship went to John R. Anderson, of Raymond. About \$500.00 was allotted to the competitors, the prizes being subscribed by the Lethbridge Exhibition Board and local firms. The calves were auctioned off to the highest bidders and the champion calf brought 25 cents per pound. The balance brought a very substantial price, ranging from 9¼ to 24 cents per pound. I spent considerable time in connection with this Calf Club, and it was time well worth our effort. It is stimulating the interest of the livestock feeding throughout our irrigation districts. The club members enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. W. H. McIntyre, who arranged a picnic at the McIntyre Ranch, and at the same time it gave them the opportunity of inspecting the excellent cattle, horses and the beautiful grounds on this ranch.

The Dominion Experimental Station staff and the Provincial Department of Agriculture co-operated in putting on a short course in irrigation at Lethbridge and Raymond. About 100 attended this course each day, and there was very keen interest shown throughout the entire course. Several of the farmers expressed their appreciation and requested that a course along similar lines be held annually.

I have attended several farm meetings throughout the districts during the year, and have judged at several fairs and have assisted in promoting a Horse Breeders' Association.

We have also assisted the Dominion Poultry Branch in culling flocks throughout the Lethbridge area, and in general we have assisted in every way possible to promote interest in our district.

We have enjoyed the very best co-operation of the Board of Trade, the Lethbridge Experimental Station, the Service Clubs and farmers generally throughout the country.

REPORT OF F. H. NEWCOMBE, DISTRICT AGRICULTURIST, VEGREVILLE.

The entire territory served by this office, reaching from Lamont to Innisfree, and from the Grand Trunk Railway to the river, experienced in 1926 what was probably the poorest crop year in its history. The season opened with splendid prospects and abundant moisture, the latter being in itself somewhat of a handicap later owing to the fact that with abundant moisture and fairly cool weather the grain crops stood to an unusual degree, and later the moisture supply was insufficient to properly continue the growth of the crop. Summerfallow and breaking stood up fairly well owing to the reserve moisture, while stubble land was rather poor. Some 35 bushel wheat yields were reported, but the average for the district was popularly estimated at about 13 bushels. On the area of oats sown and intended to be threshed, the yield would probably not exceed 10 bushels, though on the area actually cut and threshed it might reach 16 bushels. Barley was a poor crop, with the average yield probably not running over seven bushels.

Following this was a harvest season rather wetter than usual, with the result that much of the wheat marketed was graded tough. Threshing was, however, completed in due course. One of the discouraging factors was the shortage of feed grains which curtailed the feeding of livestock during the winter.

The crop situation was rather more acute in the northern part of the district, where quite a large acreage was plowed down or pastured off. The total acreage sown to grains was about normal, the wheat acreage showing the usual slight increase of new land brought under cultivation.

In spite, however, of the crop conditions and prospects this office may, I think, report the best year in its history. More interest is being taken by farmers in the work of the office, a greater number of calls for service having been received than before. For some little time the need had been felt of organization to reach a large number of the Ukrainian people in the district. To do this more effectively the Minister of Agriculture appointed Mr. Pidruchney as Assistant District Agriculturist. Mr. Pidruchney commenced his work on April 20th, and almost from the beginning found himself quite busy. Further reference to his work will be noted later in a report when I should like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to his activities throughout the season. I have found him energetic and capable, and I feel sure that the results even during this his first season have fully justified his appointment. Certainly the office is reaching a much wider circle, particularly among the Ukrainian people, than before.

SWINE CLUBS.

General conditions as well as the evident profit to be derived from the swine business have resulted in considerable popularity of Girls and Boys' Swine Club work. The Swine Club at Vegreville was continued with approximately the same membership and with considerable enthusiasm, the latter no doubt partly resulting

from past success. In addition three new Swine Clubs were organized at Innisfree, Boian and Chipman. Statistics covering these four clubs follow:

Name.	Members.	No. of Feeders.	No. of Sows.
Vegreville	35	85	35
Innisfree	34	68	29
Boian	35	70	23
Chipman	28	64	20

The Boian and Chipman Clubs were supervised almost altogether by Mr. Pidruchney, and the standing of the Chipman car-lot speaks for itself.

The interest in swine-raising was not confined to girls and boys alone, and this makes it more or less difficult to secure the stock for swine club members. Eventually, however, about 240 feeders and somewhat over 100 sows were purchased and resold to girls and boys by this office. The price was somewhat higher than in previous seasons, the average for feeders being about \$7.50 each, while pure-bred sows averaged about \$14.00 each. Rather a better type of both sows and feeders were secured than had been possible before; owing, in a large measure, to the stock previously introduced through the Vegreville Swine Club and the activities of this office.

Shortage of feed throughout the entire district seriously hampered the proper development and particularly the proper finishing of the Swine Club pigs for market. However, the four swine clubs held their Club Fair satisfactorily. At the marketing competition in Edmonton remarkable success was attained by the four clubs under one supervision. The results may be summarized as follows:

Carload Competition:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Chipman | 5. Innisfree |
| 2. Vegreville | 7. Boian. |

Single Classes:

	Name of Member.
1. Innisfree Club	M. Dorward.
2. Vegreville Club	Ed. Chappell.
5. Chipman Club	W. Brooks.
7. Innisfree Club	Phyllis Montgomery.
8. Vegreville Club	Leonard Chappell.
9. Innisfree Club	J. Caldwell.
14. Chipman Club	W. Kropnielski.
26. Boian Club	Geo. Kelba.
27. Chipman Club	N. Yerex.
28. Boian Club	J. Shalka.
31. Boian Club	B. Hodgins.

Judging Competition:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Innisfree Club | 8. Chipman Club |
| 4. Vegreville Club | 9. Boian Club |

Canadian National Railway's Competition:

	Score.
1. Vegreville Club	91.8
2. Innisfree Club	86.1
4. Boian Club	76.6

Chipman Club had no team in the Railway Competition.

The number of selects this year is a point worthy of note, and would seem to indicate the gradual growth and development not only of the bacon hog idea in the district, but also the ability of the people to feed and finish their hogs for this grade. The total value of the hogs sold for the clubs was approximately \$6,000.00.

The Vegreville Club was again successful in winning the Canadian National Competition, and as the guests of the railway the representatives of this club, Edward Chappell and Leonard Chappell, left for Toronto on November 11th, returning on November 22nd. They were accompanied by the District Agriculturist. Stop-overs were made at Saskatoon and Winnipeg, where the boys were given additional training. In the competitions at Toronto the standing of the first five teams was as follows:

Manitoba, 648 points; Saskatchewan, 629 points; New Brunswick, 618 points; P.E. Island, 615 points; Alberta, 607 points.

Judging was the weak point in the Alberta team, as their demonstration left them two places higher than they had won in judging.

The general effect of swine clubs on the type and finish of the hogs in a district is well demonstrated here, as three years ago a select hog was almost unknown in this territory, while now they represent about eight per cent. of the hogs shipped from here to market.

Closely associated with the swine club work has been the loaning of good boars throughout the district. At the close of last year nineteen boars had been loaned through this territory by the Dominion Livestock Branch. The shortage of feed somewhat curtailed the number which would have gone out this fall, but in spite of this the number has now grown to thirty-five. One carload was brought in by the Branch from Ontario, and most of these were very good individuals. With an average membership in each association of ten farmers, this in itself would mean the improvement of bacon stock on at least three hundred and fifty farms, and in addition they usually lead to the purchase by farmers of suitable female stock to mate with them. The loaning system will, we hope, eventually lead to the purchase by farmers of good sires for themselves.

DAIRY CALVES.

This work was carried on along lines similar to previous years, and though not quite so many calves were distributed twelve nice individuals lined up at the School Fair. Holstein blood predominates. The classes at the School Fair for yearling heifers is doing something to stimulate the proper feeding of these heifers through the first winter, and during the coming season an effort will be made to extend this work.

BEEF CALVES.

At the beginning of the season it was thought that it would be possible to have all the beef calves exhibited at the School Fair carried on to the Edmonton Spring Show as baby beefs. The feed shortage, however, again limited our work in this connection, and while fifteen calves were brought out to the local fair, not many of them were of the type and finish suitable for the Spring Show. It seems to be difficult to get much enthusiasm about beef cattle in this district at the present time, though an effort will be made again next year to carry out the above programme. In 1926 only four Vegreville calves were exhibited at Edmonton, and these four stood 10th, 14th, 15th and 45th respectively.

GRAIN.

Grain improvement work has been confined largely to girls and boys' activities. A grain club consisting of fifteen members was carried on in connection with the Vegreville School Fair, each member sowing one acre of registered first generation Marquis wheat or Victory oats. Field crop competitions were held in the summer, but again weather conditions were against us, and some of the crops were rather poor. The general effect of the grain club over three years' operations has been to stimulate an interest in good clean grain, and we hope in the future to make the project slightly more practical and still lose as little as possible of its educational value.

Following along this line and in co-operation with the Dominion Seed Branch, a seed survey was conducted over part of the district this year. One hundred samples taken would seem to indicate conclusively the need for some constructive project along the line of greater seed purity. A synopsis of the results of this limited survey of samples taken from seed drills and seed bins shows that a large number of noxious weeds, as well as others less noxious, are being planted each year, and the fact that even lamb's quarter seed is not being removed would indicate that thorough seed cleaning is not a general practice.

POULTRY.

Early in the spring a poultry project was planned in co-operation with the Dominion Poultry Representative. The scheme comprised the securing of a number of farmers willing to purchase not less than 250 baby chicks and to feed, house and manage them according to instructions from this office. Thirteen men finally enrolled in the project, and a total of approximately 5,000 baby chicks was brought in from British Columbia. The chicks cost 30 cents each f.o.b. Vegreville, and in addition each farmer purchased at least one Buckeye coal-burning brooder stove and built or prepared a suitable brooding building.

The chicks were ordered through this office, and upon the arrival of each shipment detailed supervision and instructions were given to each member as to care and feeding. Suitable feed for the chicks was ordered, mixed and sold by this office and numerous calls attended on this account, and farmers were well pleased with their success. Cockerels were sold as broilers in June and July, netting their owners about enough to pay the initial cost of the chicks. Six new poultry houses were constructed by members upon advice and plans provided by this office in co-operation with the Livestock Branch. Pullets commenced laying on the average at about five months of age and have continued with good regularity ever since.

Assistance was given to these men in the forming of a Poultry Association, which at the date of writing is about to grow into an incorporated company for the purpose of hatching baby chicks and the merchandising of eggs, feed and poultry supplies. An incubator with a total capacity of approximately 15,000 eggs has been ordered, and will be in operation during the coming spring.

The entire project has worked out very satisfactorily, and has created considerable enthusiasm for poultry work in this district, particularly as the members have had a good supply of winter eggs which is bringing them in ready money. There are now about 2,000 laying pullets belonging to members, and it is hoped that with the continued growth of the association a scheme of co-operative marketing of poultry products can be consummated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The two Stallion Clubs organized in 1925 were continued this season. The same two stallions were secured. Interest in horse-breeding is, however, more or less difficult to sustain owing to market prices.

A plowing match was held again this year under the auspices of the Exhibition Association. Unfavourable weather greatly curtailed the number of entries, though on the whole the match was quite satisfactory. This office was active in giving information and assistance to plowmen and to some extent in the management of the match.

The first Farm Boys' Camp to be held in Alberta was conducted by the Vegreville Exhibition Association, at its fair on August 5th, 6th and 7th. Thirteen boys, representing the district from Chipman to Minburn and from the Grand Trunk Railway to the River, were guests of the association for the three days. For the most part these were members of the swine clubs in this area. Instruction was given by this office in judging of hogs, beef cattle and dairy cattle, though the former received most attention, thus accomplishing the double object of holding the camp and training the boys in the work which they later took up in the fall marketing competitions. Prizes were given by the Exhibition Association for general proficiency in the work covered.

A total of some thirty-five meetings have been attended by the agriculturists at this office, and in most cases addresses given on some agricultural topic.

Report of the Brand Recorder

(S. G. CARLYLE, *Recorder.*)

During the year 623 horse and 837 cattle brands were recorded to their respective owners, while 185 transfers and 4 changes were registered. Certified extracts of brands numbered 17, searches 105 and strays 5,097, making a total of 6,868 transactions.

Compared with the year 1925 these transactions show an increase of 38 horse brands, 30 transfers and 95 searches, but a decrease of 68 cattle brands, 3 extracts and 420 strays.

The following table shows the different transactions which have taken place since separate records for the Province have been kept:

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Transfers.	Changes.	Ext., Searches and Strays.
1906	1,361	1,894	384	38	73
1907	1,030	1,230	430	28	73
1908	1,103	1,225	421	29	292
1909	1,308	1,326	430	33	783
1910	1,891	1,672	534	34	1,218
1911	1,538	1,280	362	32	1,408
1912	1,545	1,542	374	16	1,655
1913	1,471	2,059	419	11	1,795
1914	1,964	2,629	395	18	1,932
1915	1,350	1,899	743	27	1,372
1916	1,503	2,833	463	28	801
1917	1,839	3,370	551	33	673
1918	2,161	3,455	617	40	985
1919	2,079	3,165	572	46	2,125
1920	1,363	2,133	514	30	1,944
1921	896	1,304	308	22	2,401
1922	708	1,092	225	23	2,548
1923	633	806	221	33	4,035
1924	737	1,045	265	5	3,826
1925	585	905	155	3	5,547
1926	623	837	185	4	5,219
Aver.—21	1,318	1,795	407	24	1,938

Applications for renewal of brands which were due in 1925 numbered 2,175, while those received for the year 1926 numbered 1,885, being a total of 4,060 renewal transactions.

Report of the Dairy Commissioner

(C. F. MARKER.)

I.—GENERAL.

From a statistical point of view the dairy production for 1926 was somewhat in advance of that of the previous year. In fact, the preliminary reports which have been received by the Department from operators of dairy factories throughout the Province indicate that the creamery butter production showed an increase of approximately 5 per cent. Although the creamery butter output represents a fair index of the movement of milk production from year to year, it is estimated that with the increased consumption of milk, cream and ice cream, the general increase in the milk production for the year was around 2 per cent. Reference to Tables (3) and (4) of the attached dairy statistics will show that the average selling price of both creamery butter and factory cheese was 7 per cent. lower than the corresponding figures for 1925, due to the very difficult market conditions in Great Britain caused by the coal miners' strike and heavy accumulations of imported butters, chiefly from New Zealand, resulting from the seamen's strike in 1925.

By way of comparison, it may be stated that the local prices of creamery butter ruled higher from the beginning of the year and up until the middle of April than for the corresponding period of 1925. From that time until the middle of June the prices for the two years were about on a par, but when we had gotten nicely into the producing season there was a marked depreciation in the export market quotations which, of course, affected our home markets, and for the following five months the market was extremely sluggish and prices comparatively low. Then a sudden interest was displayed by buyers by the middle of November, and a steady rise in the market up to the end of the year. In spite of the comparatively heavy storage stocks in Canada and accumulations reported in the Old Country market, the trade found that the improved consumptive demand could readily take care of all offerings. Market conditions in Great Britain are immediately reflected in our Canadian markets when the production is greater than the immediate consumptive demand.

ADVISORY DAIRY COUNCIL FOR PROVINCE.

The following announcement was made by the Minister of Agriculture respecting the formation of an Advisory Dairy Council for the Province:

"Formation of a permanent advisory dairy council for the Province was announced by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture. The new organization will be representative of all the varied interests of the dairy industry. The object of the Minister in the formation of such a council is to get all the interests together in a round-table conference with the Minister to discuss problems common to the dairy industry. This industry is considered to be one of the most important branches of

agriculture, and the Minister feels that by securing the advice and co-operation of the representative men in the industry, including producers, manufacturers and distributors, the best interests of the entire industry will be served."

The first conference was held on August 5th, 1926.

CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

Although the number of creameries operated in 1926 was the same as that of the previous year, namely, ninety-nine, a few changes took place in that new plants were established and operated at New Sarepta, Lac La Biche, Lloydminster (The Producers' Creamery), and Athabaska (The Arrow Creamery). The creameries that had been operated at Drumheller, Bottrel, Hardisty and Irma did not reopen during the year.

Cheese factories were operated at fifteen different points. The Mutual Creamery Company, Wetaskiwin, took up the manufacturing of cheese as well as butter.

LICENSES UNDER THE DAIRYMEN'S ACT.

There were issued during the year one Milk and Cream Tester's Permit; 19 licenses in Form A; 206 licenses in Form B, and 111 licenses in Form C, under the provisions of The Dairymen's Act and Regulations—the total license fees amounting to \$1,007.00.

THE PROVINCIAL DAIRY POOL.

One of the outstanding events in the dairy industry during the year was the entering of the Provincial Dairy Pool (Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Limited) into the business of manufacturing and marketing of creamery butter. Working arrangements were completed with several of the firms operating creameries in the Province for the handling of cream for the members of the Pool.

DAIRY STATISTICS, ALBERTA.

(1) MILCH COWS

Year.	Cows.
1901	46,101
1906	101,245
1911	147,649
1912	157,922
1913	168,376
1914	179,068
1915	183,974
1916	284,895
1917	325,861
1918	328,702
1919	336,596
1920	305,607
1921	391,190
1922	392,037
1923	411,446
1924	434,237
1925	460,722
1926	436,505

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(2) TOTAL ANNUAL VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

1900	\$ 546,476
1910	7,855,761
1915	15,895,586
1916	18,466,311
1917	24,794,597
1918	27,500,000
1919	31,625,000
1920	34,000,000
1921	25,500,000
1922	22,950,000
1923	22,975,000
1924	23,208,562
1925	23,002,000
1926	21,820,000

(3) CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTIONS

Year.	Creameries. Lbs. of Butter.		Selling Value. (cents per lb.)	
1912	53	3,010,755	\$ 823,500	(27.352)
1913	49	4,115,537	1,090,475	(26.496)
1914	46	5,444,806	1,417,000	(26.025)
1915	57	7,544,148	2,021,448	(26.795)
1916	57	8,521,784	2,619,248	(30.736)
1917	66	8,944,171	3,414,541	(38.176)
1918	56	9,053,237	4,025,851	(44.469)
1919	53	11,822,890	6,132,739	(51.87)
1920	53	11,821,291	6,555,509	(55.45)
1921	44	13,048,493	4,543,007	(34.82)
1922	54	15,417,070	5,126,843	(33.25)
1923	75	17,868,853	5,891,186	(32.97)
1924	89	22,339,857	7,059,630	(31.6)
1925	99	19,630,101	6,959,059	(35.45)
1926	99	19,912,466	6,568,280	(32.96)

(4) FACTORY CHEESE PRODUCTIONS

Year.	Factories. Lbs. of Cheese.		Selling Value. (cents per lb.)	
1912	6	40,000	\$ 5,600	(14.00)
1913	7	70,716	5,900	(14.00)
1914	5	70,581	10,590	(15.00)
1915	13	381,832	68,441	(17.93)
1916	15	745,122	154,453	(20.73)
1917	20	1,274,905	280,185	(21.97)
1918	11	552,834	130,911	(23.68)
1919	10	520,530	145,161	(27.9)
1920	7	398,750	110,355	(27.7)
1921	10	930,660	200,478	(21.54)
1922	14	931,992	183,860	(19.73)
1923	13	1,865,608	368,771	(19.77)
1924	12	1,714,790	278,478	(16.24)
1925	14	1,473,835	306,604	(20.8)
1926	15	1,449,983	275,107	(19.0)

II.—THE BUTTER-MARKETING SERVICE.

The following table shows particulars as to the marketing of creamery butter by the Department for the past six years. The figures in the right-hand column indicate the proportion which

these quantities bear to the total annual creamery butter production for each of these six years:

Year.	Lbs. of Butter.	Per cent.
1921	862,799	6.6
1922	1,017,094	6.6
1923	1,381,318	7.7
1924	1,738,993	8.1
1925	951,741	4.9
1926	550,951	2.7

The further reduction in the quantity of butter handled through the Marketing Service is due to the change in ownership of several creameries referred to in the Department's Annual Report for 1925. A summary follows, showing the quantity of butter received from each creamery for marketing, the selling price at Edmonton, and the average rate per pound. The variation in the rates was due to the relative grades of the butter marketed and also, to some extent, to the ruling price levels obtaining at the time of the receipt and marketing of the butter. The high point was reached by the middle of March, when one car was sold on the basis of 43 cents per pound, basis Specials, at Edmonton. Brief reference has already been made to the market conditions and prices obtaining during the year.

III.—GRADING OF CREAMERY BUTTER.

The following statement shows the quantity and classification of the creamery butter that was graded during the year by the Provincial Graders stationed at Edmonton and Calgary.

There was again a slight reduction in the percentage of the Special grade and a corresponding increase in the percentage of the other grades. Since less than sixty per cent. of the total butter production was handled by the Graders, the lower percentage of Specials does not necessarily mean that the quality of the whole production was lowered to that extent. Several of the large city creameries who put a large quantity of butter on the market in one pound prints have not found it necessary to obtain official grading; besides, the small difference in the price of Special grade butter and high scoring First (40's) had narrowed down to one-half cent per pound, and a good many of the creamery operators endeavoured to make a larger percentage of high scoring First rather than a comparatively low percentage of Special by the judicious blending of the cream in the manufacturing process.

SUMMARY OF BUTTER SALES FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Creamery or Shipper.	Pounds of Butter Sold.	Selling Price at Edmonton.	Av. Price per pound. Cents.
Valhalla Co-operative Creamery Association, Ltd., Valhalla....	115,292	\$ 36,932.71	32.03
Viking Co-operative Creamery Association, Viking	399,668	131,714.01	32.96
Bonnyville Creamery, Limited, Bonnyville	26,152	7,993.13	30.56
Lac La Biche Creamery, Lac La Biche	9,439	2,873.84	30.44
Totals and Average.....	550,551	\$179,513.69	32.61

GRADING OF CREAMERY BUTTER, ALBERTA, 1915-1926.

Year.	Creamery Butter Manu- factured, lbs.	Av. Sell- ing Price cents.	Pounds.	Creamery Butter Graded by Depart- ment of Agriculture.			
				Percentage in Each Special Grade	First Grade	Second Grade	Off Grade.
1915	7,544,148	26.79	3,600,900	33.0	39.7	24.3	3.0
1916	8,521,784	30.74	4,214,312	43.9	41.7	12.9	1.5
1917	8,944,171	38.17	4,644,646	56.3	36.3	6.7	.7
1918	9,053,237	44.47	5,427,134	50.4	38.6	10.3	.7
1919	11,822,890	51.87	6,830,308	29.7	50.8	18.9	.6
1920	11,821,291	55.45	6,120,325	19.0	55.6	24.7	.7
1921	13,048,493	34.82	5,954,991	7.7	66.7	24.7	.9
1922	15,417,070	33.25	7,264,219	27.5	55.0	16.3	1.2
1923	17,868,853	32.97	10,776,318	21.6	64.7	12.6	1.1
1924	22,339,857	31.60	14,954,581	19.9	66.8	12.3	1.0
1925	19,630,101	35.45	11,896,613	18.0	68.3	12.1	1.6
1926 (Est.)...	20,750,000	33.0	11,461,530	13.3	71.6	13.7	1.4

GRADING OF CREAM BY PROVINCIAL CREAM GRADING SERVICE, ALBERTA.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Lbs. Cream Graded.....	30,778,344	41,824,366	49,612,861	41,758,535	41,335,317
Lbs. Butterfat	10,185,277	13,713,758	16,518,954	14,019,009	13,927,259
Average Fat Test	33.1 %	32.8 %	33.3 %	33.6 %	33.7 %
Table Cream	2.3 %	4.1 %	3.3 %	1.7 %	1.0 %
Special Grade	32.4 %	39.1 %	42.3 %	39.0 %	37.3 %
First Grade	37.3 %	40.5 %	43.2 %	47.1 %	49.2 %
Second Grade	27.2 %	16.1 %	11.0 %	12.0 %	12.1 %
Off Grade	.8 %	.2 %	.2 %	.2 %	.4 %
	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

IV.—GRADING OF CREAM.

The Provincial cream grading service was continued during the year upon the basis set out in the legislation adopted at the 1925 session of the Legislature and referred to in the annual report for that year. The table which is given herewith shows the comparative figures for the five years during which the service has been in operation. The figures cover only the product actually graded and do not include the cream supplied to any of the creameries where no Provincial grader was stationed. Hence, while the classification is assumed to give a fair picture of the quality of the product received by Alberta creameries during the year, they do not cover the whole production for the reason given. The table suggests a slight falling off in the percentage of the higher grades. This is a condition which no form of grading service can control, the principal object being to see that the higher prices be paid to the patrons who produce the best quality. Many producers still regard their dairy operations as merely incidental to the general farm enterprise and it becomes a question of whether the time and expenditure for equipment that would be necessary in the delivery of high grade cream to the market may, at certain times of the year, be spent to better advantage in connection with their other and principal activities.

V.—INVESTIGATIONAL WORK.

Reference was made in last year's Report to the moulds and yeasts analyses of creamery butter, which was conducted in connection with the Department's butter grading service. A gratifying interest in this work was noted on the part of creamery operators and buttermakers, and it is very satisfactory to report a marked improvement in creamery sanitation as a result of the work done during 1925. The average yeast and mould counts of butters analysed during the year 1925 were reduced by practically one-half during the year 1926. I may add in this connection that Mr. C. K. Johns, M.Sc., was attached to the staff of the Department to assist in general investigational work.

VI.—CONCLUSION.

In addition to the activities reported in the foregoing, other lines of work were carried on, as in previous years. Four special creamery courses were held, under the joint auspices of the University of Alberta and the Department of Agriculture, with a total registration of 80 students.

I desire, in closing, to acknowledge the loyal and cheerful co-operation of my co-workers in the various activities entrusted to this branch.

Report of the Field Crops Commissioner

(W. J. STEPHEN.)

The work of this Branch during 1926 consisted in the supervision of Field Crop Competitions, combined Seed Crop and Cleaned Seed Competitions, Good Farms Competitions, Local Seed Fairs, Plowing Matches, Provincial Seed Fair, the operation of the Central Cleaning and Grading Plant for the handling of registered seed, the marketing of registered seed, weed control and eradication, and School Fairs. The grain separator cleaning attachment which has been experimented with for several years was modified, and is now being tried out as a combination cleaning and grading attachment to threshing machines.

FIELD CROP COMPETITION.

Field Crop Competitions and combined Seed Crop and Cleaned Seed Competitions were held at Lloydminster, Big Valley, Stettler, Chauvin and Grande Prairie. Messrs. J. R. Weston, George Hutton, J. F. Andrew and W. G. Smith judged these competitions. The number of entries was reasonably large, the contest in each case being keen. In addition a Good Farms Competition at Grande Prairie was judged by E. W. Bjorkeland and J. A. Gaudin.

PLOWING MATCHES.

Plowing matches were held at Strathmore, Hanna, Grande Prairie, Beaver Lodge, Hawkeye, Manville, Provost, Lousana, Vegreville, Chauvin and Vermilion. It is gratifying to note the increased number of plowing matches that were held in 1926. Large crowds were in attendance at all of these matches and a great deal of interest manifested.

LOCAL SEED FAIRS.

The following local seed fairs were held:

The Olds School of Agriculture Experimental Union Seed Fair, January 4th; Judge, W. J. Stephen.

Bowden, January 14th; Judge, F. S. Grisdale.

Sedgewick, January 16th; Judge, S. H. McPhaden.

Lake Saskatoon, February 4th; Judges, A. R. Judson and J. W. Scannell.

Vegreville, February 15th and 16th; Judge, W. J. Stephen.

Busby, February 19th; Judge, W. J. Stephen.

Lloydminster, February 19th and 20th; Judge, F. H. Newcombe.

Camrose, February 27th; Judge, W. J. Stephen.

Chauvin, November 27th; Judge, H. W. Scott.

Morrin, December 17th; Judge, F. S. Grisdale.

A field products show was held under the auspices of the Board of Trade at Athabaska, September 29th; Judge, W. J. Stephen.

THE PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR.

The Provincial Seed Fair was held at Calgary January 19th to 22nd inclusive. There was an excellent display of seed grain, grass, clover seeds, potatoes and corn. Many sales were made by exhibitors on this occasion. Not only was there very keen interest shown by the exhibitors themselves, but the public generally was interested. Many thousands of people saw the exhibits and attended the meetings which are held at the same time.

On this occasion the annual convention of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association was held, when valuable papers were given dealing with the various phases of agriculture and particularly with the registered seed industry.

PREMIUM WINNERS AT CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL GRAIN
AND HAY SHOW.

The Field Crops Branch arranged to have all exhibits come to the Government cleaning and grading plant, from where they are shipped at Government expense to the International Grain and Hay Show, Chicago; the Department also put up the exhibits at Chicago.

It is pleasing to note that this year Alberta won the championship for hard red spring wheat and also for white oats. Both of these championships went to the Wembley district in the Peace River. First prize was also captured for yellow field peas from Lloydminster.

The following is a list of the Alberta winnings at the International Grain and Hay Show, Chicago, 1926.

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT.

First and Championship.....	Herman Trelle, Wembley.
Twelfth	R. A. Meeks, Manville.
Fourteenth	Grenville & Shearer, Morrin.
Twenty-third	J. R. Hannaford, Howie.

OATS.

First and Championship.....	Herman Trelle, Wembley.
Thirteenth	Richard Harrison, Ohaton.
Sixteenth	A. Lougheed, Bowden.
Eighteenth	E. B. Tudor, Strathmore.

FLAX.

Tenth	A. Lougheed, Bowden.
Twelfth	L. M. Foote, Ranier.

TIMOTHY.

Third	Robert Cochrane, Grande Prairie.
Twelfth	A. Lougheed, Bowden.

FIELD PEAS.

First	J. T. Hill, Lloydminster.
Third	H. G. L. Strange, Fenn.
Fourth	Mrs. M. E. Graham, Riverton.

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

Thirteenth	E. B. Tudor, Strathmore.
------------------	--------------------------

SCHOOL FAIRS.

During 1926 a total of 99 School Fairs was held in the Province of Alberta. The Province was divided into the following main School Fair districts: Claresholm, Olds, Sedgewick, Edmonton, Vegreville and Vermilion. While the Field Crops Branch has general supervision of this work in the Province, the details of the work locally are handled by the staff of the Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion Agricultural Schools and by the District Agriculturists at Sedgewick, Edmonton and Vegreville. The representatives of the Department of Agriculture work in close harmony with the school inspectors and the Provincial Department of Education.

The following seeds were supplied by the Department of Agriculture to the various school fair centres:

Beets, 1,160 lbs.; peas, 4,800 lbs.; turnips, 390 lbs.; carrots, 695 lbs.; mangels, 765 lbs.; parsnips, 458 lbs.; sweet peas, 555 lbs.; cabbage, 12,575 pkts.; asters, 31,625 pkts.; petunias, 26,975 pkts.; corn, 600 lbs.

The Department supplies judges for the various school fairs held in the fall, and in addition supplies printed instructional circulars, entry tags, prize cards, mounting cards and insect pins for plant and insect collections. Two-thirds of the money for livestock prizes is also paid by the Department, providing this portion does not exceed \$75.00 for each school fair centre.

The Department of Agriculture issues a diploma to the school obtaining the highest number of points per pupil enrolled March 15th in any school fair on the entries in agriculture and home economic classes. The Department of Education also issues a diploma to the school obtaining the highest number of points per pupil enrolled March 15th in any school fair on the entries in school work.

In the Vermilion District, School Fairs were held at Minburn, Wainwright, Islay, Vermilion, Ranfurly, Kitscoty, Manville, Landonville, St. Paul, Ashmont, Naughton Glen, Innisfree and Lea Park. One hundred and thirty-two schools and 3,373 pupils competed. There were 20,008 entries.

In the Sedgewick School District, Fairs were held at Alliance, Amisk, Camrose, Czar, Hardisty, Killam, Provost, Sedgewick, Strome and Treaty Hill. About 2,094 children reported, 92 schools taking part. There were 8,359 entries.

In the Vegreville District, 16 schools competed and 980 children. There were 2,508 entries.

In the Edmonton District, School Fairs were held at Round Hill, Fort Saskatchewan, Clover Bar, Waskatenau, Tofield, Legal, Bruderheim, Chipman and Sturgeon. Ninety-six schools and 2,233 pupils competed. There were 7,815 entries.

In the Olds District, School Fairs were held at Asker, Castor, Cereal, Clive, Coronation, Carstairs, Cochrane, Delburne, Dog Pond, Eckville, Elnora, Fleet, Hanna, Huxley, Innisfail, Keoma-Kathryn, Leslieville, Lacombe, Mayton, New Norway, Olds, Red Deer, Scollard, Stettler, Sylvan Lake, Spring Water, Sedalia, Sundre, Talbot and Three Hills. Three hundred and twenty-six schools competed and 6,675 children. There were 23,948 entries.



Exhibits at a School Fair.

In the Claresholm District, School Fairs were held at Allerston, Cardston, Coaldale, Coleman, Cowley, Coutts, Hillspring, Iron Springs, Macleod, Magrath, Milk River, New Dayton, Raymond, Stirling, Taber, Twin Butte, Warner, Del Bonita, Standard, Carmangay, Red Deer Lake, Brooks, Langdon, Travers, Strathmore, Claresholm, Carseland, Gleichen, DeWinton, High River, Blackie, Milo, Foothills, Vulcan, Barons and Hussar. Three hundred and ninety-eight schools competed (this number not exact) and approximately 8,690 pupils. There were 29,549 entries.

From the foregoing it will be noted that school fairs were held at 99 centres; 1,060 schools and 24,045 children competed. In all there were 92,187 entries at the school fairs held in the fall of 1926.

Inclement weather and bad roads decreased considerably the number of fairs and entries. It is encouraging, however, to note the increased interest from year to year in this activity.

SCHOLARSHIP SHORT COURSES.

A boy and a girl are selected from each school fair centre for a free week, to be taken at the Government's expense, at one of the Schools of Agriculture the following year. This privilege is granted to the boy and girl who wins the greatest number of prizes at the school fair and is very eagerly sought after. Scholarship short courses were held at Olds, Vermilion and Claresholm Schools of Agriculture, 1926.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE SCHOLARSHIP.

For the pupils who attend the one week short course at each of the Agriculture Schools, the Department of Agriculture offers a scholarship which covers a winter's free course to a boy and girl at a School of Agriculture. This includes free board and lodging for five months, railway fare to the school and return home at the end of March, also a return trip home at Christmas. It also includes up to \$10.00 for text-books.

A Scholarship Short Course was held at the Vermilion School of Agriculture from August 24th to August 31st, 1926. Sixty-seven boys and girls from the Vermilion, Edmonton and Sedgewick districts enrolled.

The winners of the Agricultural School scholarship at Vermilion were Gladys Hodgins, Fort Saskatchewan (Lillian Brooks, Chipman, was second choice), and Oscar Simpson, Sedgewick (George Schurman, Vermilion, was second choice). Miss Hodgins is now in attendance at the Agriculture School, Vermilion. Oscar Simpson would also be attending, but he is not yet old enough. The age requirement for entrance to the Agricultural School is 16 years.

A Scholarship Short Course was held at Olds School of Agriculture, July 5th to 10th, 1926. Sixty-eight boys and girls attended from the Olds district.

The School of Agriculture scholarship was won by Monty Gastle, Sundre, Alberta (Robert Kinna, Eckville, was second choice), and Dolly Spence, Cremona (Annetta Limpert, Delia, was second choice).

A Scholarship Short Course was held at Claresholm School of Agriculture, July 12th to 17th, 1926. Sixty-one boys and girls attended from the Claresholm district.

The Agriculture School scholarship was won by Glen Fwarbrick, Okotoks, and Miss Alma Thompson, Patricia.

In the Edmonton School Fair district at Round Hill, Stanley Perka, of Meldal, and Mabel Bruce, of Round Hill, were the scholarship winners. The agricultural diploma was awarded to the senior room at Round Hill. At Tofield, Jack Hanley, Tofield, and Viola Smith, Tofield, were the scholarship winners. The agricultural diploma was awarded to Room 2, Tofield School.

In the Vegreville School Fair district the scholarship winners were Paul Hughes and Hilda Knics. The Department of Education diploma was won by New Vegreville Grade 8 Room. The Department of Agriculture diploma was won by Vegreville Roman Catholic Public School No. 44.

CORN SHOW.

The Provincial Corn Show was held at Medicine Hat, November 11th and 12th, 1926. The show, from the standpoint of number of entries, quality of corn exhibited and interest and enthusiasm manifested, was a remarkable success. It demonstrated beyond a doubt the wonderful possibilities of corn production in Alberta.

NOXIOUS WEED WORK.

During the year 1926 fourteen field supervisors were appointed. These men were allotted definite areas of the Province to work in. The field supervisors interviewed councillors, individual farmers, secretaries of agricultural societies, town councillors, secretaries and executives of U.F.A. locals and other organizations. The co-operation of each and every one was solicited, the idea being, not so much to compel farmers to keep their weeds under control, but rather to educate and get community action. This policy proved popular and effective. There is a gradual increase in the number of municipalities taking an active part.

Our field supervisors, however, stiffened up very considerably on their work and showed less leniency than in previous years to offenders. It was made clear that the provisions of The Noxious Weeds Act must be enforced. While prosecutions were few, they were considerably in excess of the previous year.

Municipalities, towns, cities, railway companies and irrigation companies are to be commended on the good work they are doing in weed control, and their continued co-operation is solicited.

An amendment to The Noxious Weeds Act was passed in the 1926 session of the Legislature, dealing with the sale or disposal of grain, etc., containing weed seeds. This amendment has worked out very satisfactorily. It defines two grades of screenings and restricts the sale and handling of each grade. The idea of the amendment was to prevent the dissemination of weed seeds as a result of sale of elevator screenings.

GRAIN SEPARATOR CLEANING ATTACHMENT.

The grain separator cleaning attachment which has been experimented with for several years was incorporated into a grain threshing machine. The few tests that have been made with it were encouraging.

GOVERNMENT CLEANING AND GRADING PLANT.

The Provincial Government cleaning and grading plant ended its fourth year of operation on May 31st, 1926. The following quantities of registered Marquis wheat, Victory and Banner oats passed through the plant, where they were cleaned, graded, sacked and sold:

Marquis wheat	29,652 bushels.
Victory Oats	18,415 bushels.
Banner Oats	8,823 bushels.

This makes a total of 56,890 bushels which went through the plant. Approximately 1,200 farmers in Alberta purchased seed from the plant, the balance being shipped to the other provinces of Canada, and small quantities to the United States. While the prices realized for the seed were not exorbitant, substantial premiums above commercial prices were realized.

THE ALBERTA SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The executive of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association appointed at the time of the annual convention of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association which was held at the time of the Provincial Seed Fair, acts in an advisory capacity to the Department of Agriculture in the management of the Government cleaning and grading plant. Meetings of the executives are held in Edmonton at the Department of Agriculture from time to time throughout the year. The 1926 executive consists of: President, H. G. L. Strange; vice-president, D. H. Bark; honorary vice-president, G. M. Stewart; secretary-treasurer and managing director, W. J. Stephen; directors, A. C. B. Grenville, H. M. Fisher and A. Lougheed.

PROVINCIAL SEED BOARD.

The Provincial Seed Board, consisting of G. M. Stewart, chairman, W. J. Stephen, secretary, Dr. Robert Newton and H. G. L. Strange, directors, functioned during 1926, the members being appointed by the Provincial Minister of Agriculture.

The board dealt with matters pertaining to registered and Extra No. 1 seed. It made presentation of many matters of importance to the registered seed industry of Alberta at the annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association through its secretary, the annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association being held at MacDonald College and Oka College in June of 1926.

The board also recommended the appointment of a referee plant breeder for the Province.

The board offered suggestions regarding the prize lists of the 1927 Provincial Seed Fair.

Recommendations were made to the Minister of Agriculture for the appointment of a plant pathologist.

In conclusion, it can be said that the Provincial Seed Board safeguards in a very efficient manner the seed industry of the Province.

Report of the Game Commissioner

(BENJ. LAWTON.)

BIG GAME ANIMALS.

The supply of game in general continues to be reasonably satisfactory. While some districts have a dearth of big game animals, other districts, more particularly to the west and north, have the usual supply.

Moose and Deer more particularly are in sufficient numbers to continue the present open season even with the increase in the number of big game hunters.

Woodland Caribou are not at all plentiful, but occupy a somewhat inaccessible district, with the result that the number killed does not appear excessive.

Mountain Sheep and Mountain Goat.—A fair supply of these animals is still to be found in the various hunting districts of the mountains.

Elk are practically extinct except in or near the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains and Jasper Park. In districts tributary to the headwaters of the Brazeau and Pembina rivers elk are found in sufficient numbers to justify the declaring of a game preserve for their protection. The supply is not sufficient to warrant an open season, and if a preserve is not established it will be difficult to give them proper protection.

Antelope.—Several splendid bands of these animals are to be found on the prairies to the south of the Red Deer extending to the international boundary. The close season has allowed them to increase, and while some illegal killing has taken place, it has not been sufficient to prevent an annual increase in their numbers.

GAME BIRDS.

Ruffed Grouse (Partridge).—I regret that these birds are still extremely scarce, and there is no question but what a close season should be declared for one or two years.

Sharp-tailed Grouse (Prairie Chicken).—The scarcity existing in 1925 is even more noticeable during 1926, and while in scattered districts there appears to be a fair supply the flocks are composed principally of older birds, the hatch during the past season being very much below normal. One year's close season on these birds would give them a chance to recover, and in the course of two or three years they should be as plentiful as ever.

European Grey Partridge (Hungarian Partridge).—These birds are still increasing and spreading to sections of the Province where they have not been previously found, the latest report being that they have been seen in the Wabasca district. Some of our sportsmen are under the impression that the scarcity of sharp-tailed grouse is due to the European grey partridge having driven them

out. I am not convinced that this is the case, as our sharp-tailed grouse become greatly reduced in numbers every ten years, this occurring even before there were any European grey partridge in the Province.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

A splendid catch of all species of fur-bearers was taken during the season ending June 30th, and although the quality of wolf, lynx and fox were not up to their usual standard, this was due to some extent to the mangy condition of the prairie wolf and the mild winter. The supply of beaver and muskrat is below normal. A limited market for rabbit pelts resulted in the greatest number of these being marketed in the history of the Province.

The following table shows the pelts of animals exported from Alberta during the season 1925-26:

Kind.	No. of Pelts.	Total Value of Pelts.	Av. Value per Pelt.
Badger	6,332	\$ 18,996.00	\$ 3.00
Bear	1,840	12,880.00	7.00
Beaver	26,541	530,820.00	20.00
Coyote (Prairie Wolf)	59,734	477,872.00	8.00
Fisher	632	37,920.00	60.00
Ermine (Weasel)	130,450	195,675.00	1.50
Fox (Cross)	9,583	210,826.00	22.00
Fox (Red)	19,781	276,934.00	14.00
Fox (Silver)	2,492	161,980.00	65.00
Fox (Blue)	24	1,320.00	55.00
Fox (White)	7,680	268,800.00	35.00
Fox (Kit)	434	1,519.00	3.50
Lynx	14,858	267,444.00	18.00
Marten	22,568	406,224.00	18.00
Mink	23,182	231,209.00	10.00
Muskrat	446,522	669,783.00	1.50
Otter	815	20,375.00	25.00
Rabbit	605,219	36,313.14	.06
Skunk	9,065	18,130.00	2.00
Squirrel	6,098	609.80	.10
Wolf (Timber)	704	8,448.00	12.00
Wolverine	377	4,147.00	11.00
Caribou	1	5.00	5.00
Deer	21	31.50	1.50
Moose	65	390.00	6.00
Mountain Sheep	2	3.00	1.50
Mountain Goat	2	4.00	2.00
Cougar	8	80.00	10.00
Raccoon	161	483.00	3.00
Domestic Cat	798	239.40	.30
Dog	5	5.00	1.00
	1,395,994	\$3,859,465.84	

CONVICTIONS.

Penalties imposed and collected during the year 1926 amounted to \$2,401.58.

PRAIRIE FIRES REPORT.

The prairie and forest fire situation for 1926 was much the same as for 1925, with the exception of a very destructive forest fire to the north of the Athabaska river, north-west from Whitecourt. Other fires were much less in number than ordinarily, due to the unusual rain and snow in September and October.

The construction of fire guards along railways, and burning of inflammable matter between right-of-way and of said fire guards, as is required, has greatly reduced the number of fires kindled by sparks from engines.

Convictions reported and the total penalties imposed under The Prairie Fires Act for the years 1915 to 1926 are as follows:

Year.	No. of Convictions Reported.	Total.	Average Fine.
1915	39	\$ 681.16	\$17.47
1916	113	2,121.19	18.77
1917	35	888.00	25.37
1918	40	946.90	23.67
1919	35	958.50	24.55
1920	11	224.60	20.41
1921 .....	....	445.25	.....
1922	44	750.00	17.04
1923 .....	....	541.70	.....
1924	81	1,181.50	14.58
1925 .....	....	462.50	.....
1926 .....	....	300.50	.....

DESTRUCTION OF CROWS, MAGPIES, ETC.

Continuing the policy adopted in 1924 and 1925, regulations for the destruction of agricultural pests, such as crows, magpies and gophers were provided for and the results were very satisfactory.

The destruction of these pests is in the interests of the conservation of game birds, and the quantity of gophers taken undoubtedly reduced the annual toll taken from the farm crops.

The results were as follows:

Crows and Magpies	Crows and Magpies' Eggs	Gophers.
32,864	44,769	206,311

The total destroyed by school children:

Crows and Magpies	Crows and Magpies' Eggs	Gophers.
28,250	42,465	192,528

The total destroyed by adults:

Crows and Magpies	Crows and Magpies' Eggs	Gophers.
4,614	2,295	13,783

Report of the Poultry Commissioner

(J. H. HARE.)

The poultry industry in Alberta is making gradual advancement as will be seen from the following statistical information showing an increase in poultry population and an increase in revenue derived from the sale of poultry products.

POULTRY POPULATION, ALBERTA.

1921	4,963,565
1922	5,422,139
1923	6,630,163
1924	6,482,084
1925	6,352,717
1926	6,656,622

PRODUCTION AND VALUE FARM EGGS, 1924-1926.

Year.	Egg-produc- ing Hens.	Eggs Produced.	Average Price.	Value.
1924	4,242,284	26,514,275	21	\$5,037,712
1925	4,169,604	26,754,959	21	5,618,541
1926	4,386,154	27,413,437	22	6,030,956

In this statement the number of egg-producing hens is arrived at by deducting from the number of farm hens 25 per cent. to represent males and other non-producing fowls. The number thus obtained is multiplied by the average number of eggs produced annually per hen, the figure for 1924 and 1925 being 75 and for 1926, 78.

PRODUCTION OF FARM POULTRY, 1926.

Turkeys exported (est.).....	50 cars	1,500,000 lbs. @ 30c	\$ 450,000
Home consumption (est.) ....	.....	389,120 lbs. @ 30c	116,736
Other Poultry exported (est.)	50 cars	1,500,000 lbs. @ 15c	225,000
Home consumption (est.) ....	.....	4,073,600 lbs. @ 15c	611,040
Total.....			\$1,402,776

VALUE OF ALBERTA POULTRY, 1926.

	Number.	Average Value.	Total Value.
Turkeys	555,399	2.75	\$1,527,347.25
Geese	123,776	1.05	129,964.80
Ducks	129,239	.75	96,929.25
Other Fowl	5,848,208	.55	3,216,514.40
	6,656,622		\$4,970,755.70

EGG EXPORTS.

Alberta dealers shipped out of the Province 40,001 cases of eggs in 1926. This total is made up as follows:

2,249 cases fresh extras.
7,979 cases fresh firsts.
14,623 cases fresh seconds.
5,301 cases storage firsts.
9,849 cases storage seconds.

There were 1,698 cases of American eggs and approximately 5,000 cases of British Columbia eggs brought in during the year. These figures show a net surplus of 33,303 cases, or approximately 75 carloads. The exports include shipments of storage eggs made in the early part of the year, which would be a part of the 1925 egg crop, a large portion of which was held in local storage houses owing to the slow market of the winter of 1925-26.

STORAGE SITUATION.

The storage situation in December, 1926, was an entire reversal of that which obtained twelve months earlier. The quantity of eggs held in the fall of 1925 was unusually large, and prices to producers throughout the buying season were on a higher level than seemed at the time to some to be justifiable. The dealers held an unusually large volume, and had it not been for the subsequent mild weather in January and February of 1926 the situation would have been more or less satisfactory, but as it was fresh eggs came forward quite freely and upset all calculations. The storage market as a consequence collapsed, and heavy losses were taken by dealers everywhere.

Prices paid to producers throughout the spring and summer of 1926 might be said to be fairly satisfactory, the price level continuing high—as a matter of fact, higher than one would have thought in view of the losses sustained in the handling of the crop of the previous year.

Sales of eggs in local markets for local consumption throughout the late summer and fall were unusually heavy. One large operator's records show an increase of over 100 per cent. This may be due to greater prosperity among consumers and to some extent to the enforcement of the Dominion egg regulations among retail merchants, which is gradually making consumers more intelligent purchasers of eggs and consequently heavier users of the better grades.

It is a fact, also, that dealers this past year held fewer eggs in storage and sold out earlier. By December 1st practically all storage stocks were sold, which is unusual. In order to keep the local market supplied, shipments of American and British Columbia fresh and storage eggs have been brought in, one firm alone requiring six carloads for its distributing trade.

TURKEY PRODUCTION.

The turkey crop declined slightly in 1926. This is due to some extent to the coyote nuisance, which in some districts caused heavy losses in farm flocks.

From the standpoint of prices realized there has not been a better year in our experience, which extends over a period of nine years. Growing conditions for turkeys were favourable, grain was plentiful, the quality of turkeys good, and sales at high prices were made easily.

Alberta farmers are to be criticized in this connection for not increasing the size of their turkeys. Too many small, immature males and females are used as breeders. The premium for weight

does not in all instances get back to the farmer, but when it does his loss is made very apparent from the following f.o.b. prices realized by one Alberta firm:

Weight.	Price per lb.	Proportion in shipment %.
14 lbs. and over	42c	20
12 to 14 lbs.	40c	25
10 to 12 lbs.	38c	20
8 to 10 lbs.	36c	17
Under 8 lbs.	34c	8
Old birds and No. 2's .....	....	10

ALBERTA APPROVED FLOCKS.

The Minister of Agriculture authorized the inauguration of an Approved Flock scheme in 1926. The work is under the supervision of the Poultry Branch and through it the extension and educational work of the branch will be enlarged and some of the field work concentrated for demonstration purposes upon the flocks of a number of specially interested farmers.

A brief outline of the scheme follows:

An agreement is entered into between the Poultry Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and those applying for service in this connection.

Under such agreement the Poultry Branch will:

1. Send a representative to visit the flocks of applicants two or three times in the year, as far as possible at suitable seasons.
2. Cull out such birds as are considered unfit for profitable production or for breeding.
3. Select breeding pens and indicate where suitable males may be found if those on the farm are not satisfactory.
4. Give practical help and advice in housing, brooding, rearing, feeding and general flock management.

The applicant for this service will:

1. Keep a record of the egg production of his flock and mail a report each month, on cards supplied, to the Poultry Branch at Edmonton.
2. Breed only from selected males and females.

The flocks of applicants will be listed first as "Record Flocks." When a high standard of efficiency in management has been reached and a strain of good producers built up through good breeding practice, flocks reaching such standard will be listed as "Approved" flocks and advertised as such.

Thur far 75 flock-owners have entered this project.

THE PROVINCIAL POULTRY PLANT.

The poultry farm at Oliver has continued to give service in supplying improved stock of the three breeds: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. In the sales made it was noticeable that the S.C. White Leghorn is increasing in popularity. While that breed may not suit the requirements of a great many it is attracting the attention of some who are especially interested in egg production. The housing problem is perhaps more difficult, but in spite of this handicap there are some who are getting quite high production from flocks of Leghorns.

On December 31st, 1926, the plant carried 1,100 birds, of which 357 were Barred Rocks; 346 White Wyandottes and 399 White Leghorns. Of these 1,012 were females, a large majority of which will be used as breeders during 1927.

In 1926, 21,443 day-old chicks were sold as follows: White Wyandottes, 6,445; White Leghorns, 8,396; Barred Rocks, 6,602.

DISEASE INVESTIGATION.

In the month of October there was a recurrence of the epidemic which caused serious losses among the larger dealers in the fall of the previous year. The peculiar weather conditions of October and November seem to favor the development and spread of the disease, as there was no evidence of its existence during spring and summer. The seriousness of the disease impressed itself upon the public when it spread from the packing plants to poultry farms. Not only was there a heavy mortality, but practically all birds in the flocks contracted the disease, and as a result lost flesh and condition. Production was stopped, and it was weeks before the remaining birds were brought back to health.

The officers of this branch in co-operation with the Provincial Veterinarian spent a good deal of time in the study of the disease and experimenting with various treatments. A description of the disease and suggested treatment is contained in issue No. 4 of the "Alberta Poultry Bulletin."

ROYAL WINS.

Alberta poultry-breeders are gaining enviable distinction and the industry is getting good publicity from the repeated wins that are being made at the Toronto Royal. Eighty-four birds were sent to the 1925 Royal, and that year 35 of them were prize-winners. At the last Royal 56 were prize-winners out of a total of 92 birds entered. Mr. P. J. Timms, of Calgary, in whose capable hands the birds were entrusted, reports that at the last show the following were some of the outstanding wins:

Breed.	Birds in Section.	Class.	Alberta Wins.
S.C.R.I. Reds	13	Cocks	One 1st prize.
S.C.R.I. Reds	13	Hens	One 1st prize and type special.
S.C.R.I. Reds	47	Cockerels	2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th and 9th.
S.C.R.I. Reds	30	Pullets	1st and Silver Cup for the best Red Female in the show, both combs competing; also 5th, 7th and 10th.
Partridge Wyandottes	15	Cockerels	Two wins, 1st and 2nd.
Chantecler	9	Cocks	One 1st prize.
S.C. W. Leghorns	25	Hens	Four wins: 1st, 2nd, 5th and 7th. These birds were R.O.P. birds and won these awards in the open class.

The shipment to the Royal in each of the past two years was the undertaking of the Provincial Poultry Association, and was made possible by reason of the financial support given by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Report of the Superintendent of Fairs

(S. G. CARLYLE.)

The improved financial conditions throughout the Province were, no doubt, reflected in the fairs held in 1926, as they show a marked improvement, financially, in comparison with the previous four or five years. The weather conditions for the most part were splendid; only a few societies were hurt to any great extent by bad weather, Ponoka, Vegreville and Vermilion, perhaps, being the worst sufferers in this regard. Most of the societies were in a sound position financially at the end of the year, and a feeling of optimism prevails. There was more competition among the exhibitors, especially in horse classes, and stock was brought out in better condition.

The policy of the Department in supplying judges to all fairs was again followed. With the smaller number of fairs and the increased number of judges, we are finding it somewhat hard to arrange circuits that will give each judge the number of fairs to make it worth while, and at the same time keep down travelling expenses.

There were 75 societies allotted fair dates, of which ten had their dates cancelled at their own request, owing generally to financial conditions, lack of support and prevailing conditions in their own particular district. In 1920 there were 104 fairs held as against 65 in 1926. Most of the societies which have gone out of existence in the past few years did so voluntarily, which appears to indicate the survival of the fittest, and no doubt, as stated previously, the societies that are now carrying on and are in good, healthy condition will make a success.

The Board of Directors of the Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association again made a study of the fairs that did not appear to be going ahead. After due consideration, they recommended that the charter of the Westlock Agricultural Society be cancelled, which is being carried out. Seven societies were written to asking them to endeavour to make improvement in their fairs or similar action might have to be taken as was taken in the case of Westlock.

The annual Fairs Convention was held in Edmonton in February, and proved to be one of the most interesting in the history of the organization. In addition to the usual business several splendid addresses were given by the following speakers: Hon. Geo. Hoadley, H. A. Craig, Prof. E. H. Strickland, W. J. Stephen, F. H. Newcombe.

The Department adopted a policy last year of offering any society the privilege of holding a short course in place of a fair. This was intended more especially for the societies that were finding it hard to put on a good fair. Three societies took advantage of this offer, namely, Irma, Morinville and Stony Plain. Judging

classes were conducted at these points on horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and a thorough discussion was gone into on the care, feed and management of these classes of stock. We were able to secure the services of Professors Sackville and Sinclair and Dean Howes, of the University, besides officials of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. J. Clark, of Hardisty, assisted in the meeting at Irma, and gave a very valuable talk on the production of sweet clover. On account of the breaking up of the roads, the attendance at Stony Plain was smaller than at the other two places, but a keen interest was taken in all the subjects discussed.

Applications were received for the forming of societies from the following points: New Brigden, Sedalia, Lac La Biche and Strathmore. After due consideration being given to all applicants, it was not considered advisable to issue charters, as the districts to be served did not appear to be ready for such activities at the present time.

The following Poultry Shows and Horticultural Shows were held very successfully, mostly under the auspices of the Agricultural Societies:

Poultry Shows: Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Chauvin, Vermilion, Rochester, Sedgewick, Vegreville and Lake Saskatoon.

Horticultural Shows: Camrose, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, Lloydminster, Vermilion, Bellevue and District, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

Report of the Provincial Veterinarian

(P. R. TALBOT.)

During 1926—as in previous years—this Branch dealt with the general conditions relative to the health and care of livestock kept at the various Provincial Demonstration Farms, as well as giving every possible assistance to livestock owners—especially those situated in isolated parts where it is difficult to obtain the services of a Veterinary Surgeon—as to how to combat and prevent non-contagious diseases, and generally to enlighten all those interested in livestock in the several problems peculiar to this Province, which are today confronting the veterinary profession.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

This year, the courses in the Science of Applied Veterinary Medicine were ably conducted by Drs. Sweetapple, Buchanan, Dooley and Haworth at the Schools of Agriculture located, respectively, at Olds, Claresholm, Vermilion and Raymond. In addition to the regular lectures, special attention was given to the cause and treatment of the more common ailments to which farm animals are subject, the care of the different kinds of animals, and the progress made regarding sanitation and the prevention of various diseases. The students were also given the benefit of special discussions by the Provincial Veterinarian, who kept them advised of the experimental work which this department is carrying on throughout the Province, and particularly the advancement made in Science.

The studies taken up at the College of Agriculture, University of Alberta, are much more thorough and advanced than those undertaken at the Agricultural Schools, it being the intention and desire for the students to be thoroughly conversant with the very latest developments in experimental work in order to impede the progress of those diseases most prevalent in Alberta, and eradicate them.

Before going further, I should like to state that it is mainly through the generosity and courtesy of the Animal Husbandry Department and the University staff that this Branch has been enabled to carry on its experimental work to the extent herein-after set forth.

IODINE DEFICIENCY.

For several years this branch has been giving considerable thought to the prevention of goitre in calves, hairlessness in pigs, and navel disease in foals; also having in view the relationship of these conditions to lack of iodine in the food.

From our observations we are of the opinion that certain sections of Alberta are lacking in iodine, and that some of the above conditions are more marked on high, hilly farms than on low-lying land. The explanation of this may be that the iodine content is washed out of the earth by the ceaseless action of the

rain, and thus by natural drainage from upland to lower level this mineral will be carried downwards towards the sea coast. This would account for the iodine supply being present in such large quantities on low coast lands.

It should be known by all those interested in the care of livestock that in the animal body the collection, storage and use of the iodine derived from the food is the function of the thyroid gland. Scientific men have proven beyond all doubt that iodine is essential for necessary effective metabolism, and especially promotes respiratory exchanges and physical growth; that it promotes mental development; that it plays an important part in the development of the reproductive organs; that it is required for the digestion, assimilation, and combustion of fats; and last, but by no means least, it is needed to enable us to resist the invasion of microbes so that the toxins they produce would be rendered harmless within the body. From experiments carried on in Canada and in other countries as well, we know that a daily amount of iodine increases the weight of growing swine, and it also gives them a more healthy and thrifty appearance. From the experience of others we find that the danger of rickets—which is a common ailment in young pigs, particularly in some localities—has been entirely eliminated.

For some years we have been watching the effect of feeding potassium iodide to breeding sows, in an endeavour to ascertain if it would increase the number of pigs in the litter. From our own experience, and the results obtained by others, it was found that the sows fed this mineral had an average of three more pigs per litter than those not given this drug.

In addition to the facts already mentioned, I believe there are great possibilities of increasing the resistance against disease in our farm animals by the administration of some form of iodine. I have in mind our experience on various farms in Alberta where there was a heavy mortality due to the infection by the organism that produces navel disease in foals. Since we have advocated the giving of this drug every two weeks during the period of gestation, this trouble has practically disappeared. It is our intention—if we can get the necessary animals—to follow out on a more extensive scale the experiments started two years ago, through which we hope to obtain much valuable information. If we can prevent losses in our livestock through the administration of this mineral, it should most certainly be encouraged.

For the benefit of those desirous of giving iodine during the gestation period, the method which is considered most advisable is as follows: One ounce of potassium iodide in one gallon of water; and one tablespoonful of such solution contains approximately two grains of the drug and therefore constitutes a daily dose.

POULTRY TROUBLES.

During the month of November, 1926, a serious disease occurred among the poultry in the vicinity of Edmonton. It had attained a rather alarming aspect before the Provincial Government was asked for assistance in combating the trouble.

After a meeting of the poultry-men had been called, and the facts ascertained, the Minister of Agriculture instructed the Poultry

Commissioner and Provincial Veterinarian to make a careful investigation of the whole problem. When it was found that the disease was confined largely to a few poultry establishments close to Edmonton, our efforts were directed to the flocks on these premises. I have no hesitation in stating that, in my experience, I have never seen anything resembling this in the Province. To me it appeared as an infection of the larynx, trachea, and the bronchial tubes, and, for want of a better name, I would call it laryngitis. Since the outbreak has subsided, I have heard it called chicken "flu", which name I consider rather appropriate.

In the outbreaks investigated all ages of fowls seemed to be affected, but the mortality appeared less and the disease of shorter duration in older hens than in young pullets. With the idea in mind of trying to find the period of incubation, we selected several hens from a flock which was known to be absolutely healthy, and by intro-venous injection and by hypodermic inoculation into the muscle we were able to detect well-marked symptoms on the fourth day. As the disease seemed to be of such a virulent type, we thought an effort should be made to isolate the organism, and with that object in view we solicited the assistance of the Provincial Laboratory at the University of Alberta. I wish to take this opportunity of mentioning that the officials of that institution spent a great deal of time and very arduous work in trying to find the organism of this insidious disease. They were able to find a great many bacteria present in the respiratory tract of the deceased birds. Which one was the cause of the trouble they were unable to say definitely. Each bacillus would have to be separately transferred into a healthy hen before the specific one could be distinguished. This would require months of careful investigation. It was their intention to do this, but fortunately for the poultry-men the outbreak subsided quite suddenly, and this part of the work will have to be carried on at a later date.

In the way of treatment we tried medicinal remedies, which at first appeared satisfactory, but later were disappointing. We tried swabbing the larynx and trachea with solutions of argyrol and sivol; we administered quinine sulphate and aromatic spirits of ammonia; also several mixtures containing cod liver oil as a base. After all these treatments had been tried, we were not in a position to condemn or recommend any one of them, as the outbreak stopped before we were able to state definitely their curative properties. Should the disease appear again we believe our efforts should be directed more along the lines of a successful method of prevention. To the average poultry-man a single bird is of small importance, and unless the treatment is simple, cheap and effective he will not trouble with it. It is difficult to impress upon him the importance of decisive action in connection with laryngitis, and unless he recognizes this the outbreak may develop into a regular epizootic.

We wish to take this opportunity of bringing to your attention the assistance given us by the Rosedale Poultry Farm. They were untiring in their efforts to aid us in our experiments. They made it possible for us to carry out some work which could not otherwise have been attempted, and I feel sure that they must have been incon-

veniened on many occasions. Should anything develop from the experiments tried out in the way of treatment, no small part of the credit is due them for their hearty support in giving each and all remedies a fair trial.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease continues to occupy the most prominent position in the experiments carried on at some of our Government institutions. The cattlemen throughout Canada realize the importance of conducting extensive work in endeavouring to find out if some satisfactory method of combating this menace cannot be discovered. All those interested in the cattle industry realize the only successful way to exterminate tuberculosis must come in the way of prevention, and if a way can be found to render an animal immune from attack the eradication of the disease will be in sight.

For several years the efforts of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in holding tuberculosis in check in our cattle on the Government farms were confined to sending the reacting cows to the various packing plants, in this way hoping to protect the remaining healthy ones from contagion. I am doubtful if this costly procedure has any marked check on the malady, and it certainly was not a cure for its victims. Undoubtedly it was to some extent a defensive measure, and perhaps a partial check for the time being. It was, however, too expensive, and halted the attempts to build up a herd of dairy or beef cattle.

The committee appointed in 1924 to investigate bovine tuberculosis and other animal diseases, suffered a very great loss in the death of Dr. W. C. Laidlaw, Deputy Minister of Health, who was chairman of this organization. It will be difficult to get a man to fill his place who will be so sympathetic to experimental work, and whose experience was invaluable to a committee of this kind. The six other members will continue the experiments as originally planned, and their names are as follows:

Dr. Allan C. Rankin, Dean of Alberta Medical College and Provincial Bacteriologist, University of Alberta.

Dr. R. M. Shaw, Asst. Bacteriologist, University of Alberta.

Dr. T. L. McCullough, Asst. Superintendent, Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, Alberta.

Dr. A. H. Baker, Superintendent of the Central Alberta Sanatorium, Calgary, Alberta.

Dr. J. J. Ower, Professor of Pathology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

Dr. P. R. Talbot, Provincial Veterinarian, Edmonton.

The above committee have been mainly concentrating on protective inoculation by what is properly known as the Calmette vaccine. This work is being carried on at several Provincial Government institutions and elsewhere in the Province. The committee are all agreed that the work is well worth carrying on, and we hope to increase its scope during 1927. At the present time quite an extensive experiment is under way in an endeavour to verify the work previously done.

We shall soon have a complete herd of Calmette animals that are in excellent condition, and are a credit to the breed and to the institution to which they belong. In all cases the calves were vaccinated as soon as possible after birth, and were again inoculated at about eighteen months, or when it was considered necessary to do so. Although our experiments have been confined chiefly to the Calmette vaccine, we are still carrying on investigations with that developed by Dr. Raw. This particular preventive seems to be popular in Great Britain, and their investigators claim to be getting satisfactory results following its use. At the present time we have thirty calves vaccinated during 1926, in which we will carry on for research and experimental purposes. Those animals vaccinated with this particular vaccine prior to January, 1926, and still in our possession, have failed to react to the tuberculin test so far, but this work will have to be carried on for some considerable time before any definite statement can be made. The results of all our experiments have been watched closely by those interested in animal diseases, not only in Alberta, but throughout Canada. The committee, under whose supervision this work is being carried on, are watching the results of vaccination with considerable satisfaction, and have complete records of the progress made.

ABORTION DISEASE.

Infectious abortion appears to me to be one of the most serious diseases affecting the cattle of this country. Its seriousness must be realized, because very little dependence can be placed upon the usual sanitary, hygienic measures commonly adopted to stamp out an outbreak occurring upon the farm. We must expect the disease to be continually with us as long as we have intensified dairying, the interchange and traffic of cattle, and as long as susceptible animals exist.

It seems to me most unfortunate that there should be such differences of opinion among scientific men as to the best methods of combating abortion disease. Only recently, at a great gathering of scientists, it was stated that the disease can be controlled by the compliment fixation or the agglutination tests, and the elimination from the herd of the positive cases. Again the immediate isolation of a cow which has aborted was recommended, and hygienic measures and sanitary precautions were essential in controlling every outbreak. From our observations the blood tests for detecting the animals affected with bacillus of bang are very reliable, and much valuable information may be derived from that; but unfortunately those animals giving a positive reaction need not necessarily abort—perhaps had never aborted—neither are they disease spreaders, and might be a valuable acquisition to any herd. In other words, by applying these tests to our cattle we wish to know whether an animal giving a negative reaction, or an animal giving a positive reaction, will or will not abort. This information would be most valuable. It is for those reasons that I have been reticent about advocating the use of the compliment fixation and agglutination tests upon the herds at our Government institutions. Experience has taught us that a cow which has aborted twice will

now acquire a natural immunity. If this be true, why should not an artificial immunity in the form of a vaccine be just as successful? With this in mind, we carried out a series of experiments with the *Bacillus Abortus* vaccine, which was given in detail in our 1925 report. This work was continued during 1926 in two different lots of cattle. One group was composed of 15 heifers on one farm, and 26 cows and heifers on another. In both these groups the results were extremely gratifying. In several instances we have been able to follow calves vaccinated for three and four years, and although they have been exposed to frequent contagion they still have apparent immunity.

In the supervision of the health of the livestock at our Government institutions the control by vaccination—of not only contagious abortion, but other infectious diseases—appeals to me most strongly. I am firmly convinced that before long many of the diseases which are retarding the cattle industry will be effectively controlled in a satisfactory manner by immunization methods. The breeders of cattle will, in consequence, be encouraged to carry on with greater security, and will not hesitate to increase their herds as they have feared to do in recent years.

I wish to draw attention to the fact that the following gentlemen gave me valuable assistance in conducting the various experiments in the past:

G. H. Hutton, Superintendent of the Agriculture and Animal Industry Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary.

Prof. J. P. Sackville, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

George Jones, C.P.R. Farm, Strathmore.

F. H. Reid, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe.

George B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Ottawa.

All of these men have assured me that they are ready and anxious to continue on with experiments along similar lines to those conducted during the past year. I consider myself fortunate in having their co-operation, and look forward with anticipation to what may be accomplished in the next twelve months.

STALLION ENROLMENT.

For several years this branch has had difficulty in making much progress, due to the inactivity of the horse-breeding industry. The unfortunate situation has existed that it was more economical to buy horses than to raise them, which resulted in breeding operations being practically at a standstill. In order to overcome existing circumstances, the inspection of stallions was relaxed considerably, but last spring it was thought advisable—and the time opportune—to start inspection again. It is hoped by this procedure to improve the horse industry in Alberta. It is only by the careful selection of stallions that success can be attained. We believe careful inspection and enrolment the only means at present to eliminate undesirable stallions from this Province.

During the past year very few draft stallions were brought into Alberta. From our observations those interested in breeding heavy horses appear to be depending upon local breeders to supply

the demand for good stallions. This is encouraging to the owner of good pure-bred mares, and has also the advantage of leaving the money in Alberta.

I wish also to draw attention to the number of thoroughbred stallions now enrolled. This breed is becoming exceedingly popular, and each year new importations are being brought to Alberta from Great Britain. So far these animals have been of exceptional quality and of good size, and are a great asset to those attempting to raise saddle horses and animals suitable for army remounts. With the assistance of Mr. E. D. Adams, Calgary, I have made a personal examination of these animals, and I think we have now some of the best individuals in Western Canada. Mr. Adams was associated with me on the Stallion Enrolment Board which was in force some years ago. He has done much for the thoroughbred horse business in Canada, and through his efforts many of these horses were brought into our Province. He has assisted me greatly in the inspection and examination of pedigrees of these animals.

In the spring of 1926 Mr. Thomas Cronie, Calgary, was appointed to inspect the draft stallions as called for by The Stallion Enrolment Act. In my opinion Mr. Cronie has done exceptionally well in filling this difficult position. His long experience as a horseman and judge fitted him particularly for this work. He has, I believe, been just and fair in his inspections.

I am pleased to report that at the present time there is more interest shown in the horse industry than has appeared for several years past. A feeling of optimism is prevalent among the breeders, which indicates that horse-breeding is on the up-turn. I hope to be able to report that the year 1927 was a successful one, and that the heavy horse has again come into its own.

	1925.		1926.	
	Enrolled.	Inspected.	Enrolled.	Inspected.
Percheron	247	2	262	80
Clydesdale	181	..	207	89
Belgian	77	2	83	24
Shire	11	..	17	12
Standardbred	7	..	5	2
Suffolk	6	..	2	1
Thoroughbred	17	6	13	3
French Draft	4	..	..	..
American Saddle	1	..	..	..
Jack	1	..	3	..
	552	10	592	211

Report of the Director of Provincial Farms

(D. DOUGLAS.)

The crop of 1926 on the Provincial Farms, on an average, was a very good one, although in some cases not so heavy as some previous years, due to the dry condition of the land.

The spring opened up with bright prospects, and the land, which was either summerfallowed, intertilled or ploughed in the early fall, made a very good seed bed and the germination was good. With the continual dry weather, the later seeding, where the land had to be ploughed, did not have enough moisture to germinate the seed evenly, and in some cases the stand was very thin until the early rain in June, which germinated the balance of the seed and made a marked difference in the stand of the grain. With the difference in the growth the crop ripened very unevenly for the harvest, and the samples of oats and barley were not as good as usual.

CLARESHOLM.

The early seeding of wheat on intertilled land made a very rapid growth and produced a very good crop of wheat, which matured very early and of a splendid quality. During most of the later seeding the ground was very dry, and the germination was very thin, but with early rain the crop did well and produced a very heavy crop of oats and barley, although not as good a sample owing to the unevenness of the ripening.

OLDS.

In this district, where conditions in the early spring were favourable, with enough moisture in the land to make a good germination and to carry the crop over the dry point, the crop did exceptionally well. The yield of wheat, oats and barley was very heavy, although we have not grown wheat on this farm to any great extent. This crop did well and matured early, making a very good yield of grain, but with the wet weather the crop was very difficult to harvest in this district. In some cases it was almost impossible to cut the grain, and under these conditions there is always more or less waste, which cannot be avoided.

RAYMOND.

This district suffered from the very dry condition of the land in the early spring, and the seed did not germinate very well until the early rain in June added the needed moisture. Under these conditions the oats and barley crop was light.

VERMILION.

This farm produced one of the best crops that we have had for a number of years. The supply of moisture was of the best, and the early rain coming at different intervals during the growing

season the crop made rapid growth. The wheat crop made an average yield of 44 bushels per acre, which is the best for this district. The oats and barley crop also produced a good yield.

YOUNGSTOWN.

The crop was a fair average yield, although very dry in the early part of the season.

GLEICHEN.

Although it was very dry in this district in the early spring our wheat made a very good yield. The wheat was grown on summerfallowed land. The previous year this land was covered with a heavy coat of manure to determine whether this would be beneficial to the crop or whether it would make the land too open in a dry season. Although very dry the wheat did exceptionally well, and produced a very good crop.

ALFALFA.

During the past season we have added a few acres of this clover to most of our farms, as this seed can be obtained in our own Province. I find that the germination is much better than in the case of imported seed, and will give us a chance to grow alfalfa in almost any district in Alberta if the seed is inoculated before seeding. At the Raymond farm, where we have a large acreage under the irrigation system, we were able to cut this three times during the past season, with a very heavy crop at each cutting. As this clover can be grown in any part of the Province it will make conditions more favourable to the breeders of stock, enabling them to secure some of the very best roughage for their livestock for the winter season.

SWEET CLOVER.

This was also a very valuable crop to include in rotations. It makes a very good roughage for stock if cut before it is too coarse and woody. If cut when the first blossoms appear for hay or for silage it makes one of the best silages, if put in green and well tramped to exclude all air. This silage we have used with good success for three years at Claresholm, and find it a very good succulent ensilage either for dairy or beef cattle. It also has taken the place of several of the other tame grasses as pasture.

CORN.

The past season was not a very favourable one for corn, as the latter part of the summer was very wet and dull. Under these conditions corn did not make a very good growth. This crop will stand more dry weather than most of the silage crops if given proper cultivation before planting in the spring. Corn must have deep cultivation and the soil in proper condition before planting. With thorough cultivation during the summer it will yield a very heavy crop of fodder for silage purposes, and makes one of the best silages you can obtain for all kinds of stock. The wet season also made it very difficult to harvest owing to the abundance of moisture in the land.

SUGAR BEETS.

The crop of 1926 on our own farm, and others in the Raymond district, was not as heavy a tonnage per acre as the previous year owing to the dry condition of the soil in the early spring. After the plants were high enough to irrigate they made rapid growth, and produced $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre on an acreage of $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The sugar content in the beets was much higher for 1926 than in 1925, and the returns more profitable. The price was also increased from the contract price of \$6.00 to \$6.50 per ton this year, which makes quite a difference in the returns from this crop.

LIVESTOCK..

All of the flocks and herds made a satisfactory increase during the year 1926, with very little sickness and entire freedom from contagious diseases.

We now have a very good herd of Ayrshires at the Claresholm farm; also Herefords and Aberdeen Angus. With the three breeds there is a fair selection for class-room purposes. Several of the Ayrshires have made very good showing in the R.O.P. test.

At the Olds farm we now have one herd of Shorthorn cattle of the beef breed. As we have transferred the herd we had at Gleichen to this point it makes one herd of this breed on all of our farms. There are also a few grade dairy cattle for class-room purposes.

We still have a good herd of dual purpose Shorthorns at the Vermilion farm, with a few grade Ayrshires and Holsteins to represent the dairy breed. Several of the Shorthorns are doing well on the R.O.P. test.

At the Raymond farm we are building up a herd of Holsteins. At the present time we have a number of grades, but hope to replace these with pure-breds, as we now have a small number of pure-breds with a pure-bred bull. We have also a small herd of Jerseys, to which we hope to add a bull and a few females this year.

RANGE LAMBS.

We have again 140 lambs on experiment at the Raymond farm. These lambs were divided into four groups, and were weighed in at as uniform weight as could be possible to get. As these lambs will be carried for ninety days, it will be impossible to give final results until the experiment is finished.

Report of Provincial Egg and Poultry Marketing Service

(D. M. MALIN, *Manager.*)

The Marketing Service has again proven to be an important factor in the poultry industry of the Province, as the following table of volume handled since the inception of the service to date will show:

	Eggs.	Poultry.	Total.
1917	13,000 doz.	.....	1 car
1918	137,900 doz.	59,000 lbs.	14 cars
1919	77,000 doz.	75,000 lbs.	11 cars
1920	169,000 doz.	110,000 lbs.	19 cars
1921	178,000 doz.	245,000 lbs.	29 cars
1922	435,000 doz.	557,000 lbs.	69 cars
1923	660,822 doz.	925,000 lbs.	110 cars
1924	535,800 doz.	750,298 lbs.	90 cars
1925	516,883 doz.	828,766 lbs.	93 cars
1926	522,658 doz.	996,009 lbs.	102 cars

It is generally conceded that from various causes the total exportable volume was less in 1926 than in 1925.

The Lethbridge branch was closed in August as a poultry-receiving station, and is now operating as an egg-receiving station only. Closer connection has been established between branches, and all matters relating to accounting and sales are now controlled directly through Edmonton.

Owing no doubt in part to the unsettled conditions in Europe, the export market for eggs did not develop until later than usual, and the market remained nervous. The bulk of our sales were made through Winnipeg and Montreal during the months of October and November.

The policy of shipping cars of live poultry to Western points inaugurated by the service in past years was continued. Fourteen cars were sold on the Vancouver market in this way, and unquestionably assisted in enabling us to maintain prices at country points. At the same time our feeding plants in Edmonton and Calgary were kept running to capacity. A noteworthy feature of our poultry receipts this year is the increase in the proportion of receipts loaded live in cars at country points as compared with that shipped in by express to the plants.

The total poultry (including turkeys) received at the plants was 808,928 pounds; of this 527,832 were loaded and received at country points. This method effects a very considerable saving to the producer in express charges; in addition it enables him to see his own poultry graded and puts the shipper in direct personal touch with us. Cars were loaded at 83 points in the Province.

The following table gives the average monthly prices to producers during the year, all f.o.b. Edmonton:

EGGS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Extras	30	28	27	23	23	25	25	25	32	37	45	50
Ones	28	25	24	21	21	23	23	23	30	33	43	45
Seconds	25	20	19	16	16	16	16	16	22	25	30	35

POULTRY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Springs ...	14	16	14	....	....	21	17	18	18	16	15	14
Fowl	12	14	14	14	17	16	14	14	13	12	11	11
Turkeys ..	19	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	25
Geese	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	11
Ducks	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	12	13	14

Basis No. 1 f.o.b. Edmonton, live weight.

Community turkey kills were again conducted in co-operation with the Dominion Government Poultry Branch and the Provincial District Agriculturist at Clelands, Valhalla, Beaver Lodge and Buffalo Lakes, and assemblies at Wembley, Sexsmith and Grande Prairie in the Peace River district. Two hundred and sixty producers co-operated in shipping 82,926 pounds.

Carloads of dressed turkeys were also assembled on a community basis at Wetaskiwin, Camrose, Tofield, Nanton, Claresholm, Patricia, Brooks, Rainier, Scandia, Duchess and Lethbridge.

The same arguments in connection with the saving effected as those stated above in regard to live cars of poultry apply with equal force to these community assemblies, and it is proposed to continue and enlarge this service in the future. In some parts of the Province the turkey crop was too light to assemble turkeys in this manner.

PROVINCIAL POULTRY POOL.

The Pool commenced operations on November 9, 1925, and entered into an agreement whereby the Marketing Service was to act as the Pool's selling agent.

The only comparative figures in regard to volume available are for the period November 9th to December 31st, 1925 and 1926, which are:

		Eggs.	Poultry.	Turkeys.
Nov. 9th to	1925	1,434 doz.	45,235 lbs.	102,275 lbs.
Dec. 31st	1926	817 doz.	91,448 lbs.	107,903 lbs.

Owing to the extreme scarcity of fresh eggs this fall the comparison of egg figures above is probably of very little value.

During the year there have been four pool periods completed. The table below gives the period, quantity, initial payment and final payment respectively:

		Initial payment.	Final payment.
Jan. 1st to Feb. 28th....	Eggs 16,230 doz.	2c under mkt.	2c
Jan. 1st to June 30th....	Poultry 17,569 lbs.	1c under mkt.	2c
Jan. 1st to June 30th....	Turkeys 4,597 lbs.	2c under mkt.	4c

The volume of Pool receipts has been steadily increasing during the year. The membership has also increased by approximately 25 per cent.

As a result of handling the Pool business, changes in our system of accounting have been necessary, and it is realized that as experience is gained further changes may be found advisable. The Marketing Service is co-operating with the Pool officials in every way possible, and everything seems to indicate a very material increase in Pool business next year.

The activities of the Marketing Service, the Pool and the Poultry Commissioner are obviously very closely allied in some particulars, and I wish to acknowledge my appreciation of the co-operation we have received and which has at all times been available from Mr. Hare, the Poultry Commissioner, since I have been in charge of the service.

Report of the Publicity Commissioner

(COLIN G. GROFF.)

The general publicity work of the branch was carried on along the lines of former years. The demands upon the branch for publicity material in connection with the Province, and for services of various kinds in the same connection, increases yearly. During the year more than 1,500 regular inquiries were handled in addition to several hundred letters of other kinds. More than 15,000 copies of the Alberta handbook were distributed, together with 5,000 Charts of Progress, 5,000 maps of the Province specially prepared for this branch, and 10,000 copies of an envelope slip with data showing the progress of the Province since its inception. This card and the Charts of Progress were popular among financial houses and others, particularly in view of the fact that Alberta celebrated its 21st birthday last year. More than 5,000 farm publications were also distributed by the branch.

Important visitors, including editors of widely-read periodicals, were entertained during the year, resulting in a considerable amount of favourable publicity.

With respect to settlement, the year was the most encouraging since before the war. Many new settlers came into the Province, and the outlook for the coming year is even more encouraging in this respect. This branch co-operated with the various colonization agencies in supplying reliable data on the Province.

The weekly news letter was continued during the year, and was widely used. More than 100 items of news on Alberta were used in the weekly news letter issued by the Immigration Department of the Dominion Government, most of them being quoted from the news letter issued by this branch.

MOTION PICTURE BUREAU.

The Motion Picture Bureau, operated under the direction of this branch, with Mr. Foley in charge, continues to perform an important function in connection with the educational and publicity work of the Department. There was considerable distribution of the educational films during the year, but as Mr. Foley was engaged on important work for the livestock and seed grain branches during the year, very little was done towards augmenting our supply of films, and more attention will have to be given this if the educational value of the films is to be maintained.

EXHIBITS.

During the year six exhibits were placed by the branch, the first being at the Annual Seed Fair in Calgary, with Mr. Frank Peterson in charge. Exhibits were also put up at the Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions for the first time for a number of years,

and these exhibits attracted considerable attention. A provincial exhibit was also carried at the Norse celebration at Camrose in July.

The branch also undertook exhibit work abroad for the first time since 1922, the provincial display being put up at fairs at Sioux City and at Spencer, Iowa, where large numbers of interested farmers gained valuable information concerning the Province and settlement opportunities. This exhibit was accompanied by the Publicity Commissioner, and by Mr. W. D. Morrison, an official of the branch, and by Mr. Frank Peterson.

A permanent display of grains, grasses and other products has been placed by the branch on the main floor of the Government Buildings at Edmonton.

CROP REPORTS AND STATISTICS.

The system of issuing regular crop reports during the crop season was continued during 1926. These crop reports are widely distributed, and the demand for them is growing each year.

In April Mr. H. P. Brownlee, formerly of the Public Accounts Branch, was attached to the staff as Assistant Publicity Commissioner and Statistician. Mr. Brownlee has had considerable experience in this line, and as a result we have been able to commence the establishment of a permanent system of statistics which eventually will cover the entire field of development within the Province.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR 1926.

The total value of agricultural production in the Province in 1926 has been estimated to be \$263,913,260.50, compared with \$257,594,615.99 in the year 1925. Thus, from the standpoint of total value, the past year was one of the best in the history of the Province. The total wheat yield was estimated at 113,120,000 bushels, the second largest crop of wheat the Province has produced. The value of this crop has been placed at \$118,776,000, an increase of about \$3,000,000 over the previous year. Though coarse grains showed a lighter yield than in the former year, there was some increase in fodder crops, dairy products, wool, poultry products, and in livestock marketed.

THE CROP SEASON.

The 1926 crop season was very similar to that of 1925 in respect to the variable conditions that attended the growing and maturing of the crops. The season was characterized by an unusually early spring, which followed a very mild winter with light snowfall. In the southern districts, farmers were at work on the land as early as the middle of March, and this was also true of certain sections of the Peace River country to the north. Seeding started as early as April 10th in the Peace River district and in some of the southern districts, but owing to cold weather which followed the early spring-like conditions, operations were not general until April and seeding did not become general until the end of that month, being completed about the end of May.

The early part of the growing season was ideal for the most part, although some unusually warm weather occurred early in May, accompanied by high winds in the south. June rains were heavy in many districts, some sections reporting the wettest season in years. A very hot period of three weeks came in July, however, and this was responsible for the shrinkage of the grain heads to some extent. Although the dry conditions were confined chiefly to the south-eastern sections, they also affected a belt in the central part of the Province described roughly as extending north-eastward from Edmonton to Mundare and Vegreville and the St. Paul de Metis branch of the C.N.R. This belt, usually producing excellent crops, had very light yields of all grains.

The harvesting season throughout most of the Province was interrupted by a period of cold, wet weather, accompanied by one or two falls of snow, which not only delayed harvesting, but had the effect of lowering the grades of all grains.

Generally speaking, as is evidenced by the final yield of wheat, the crop season was satisfactory, the average wheat yield for the province being placed at $18\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, which is about one bushel above the 21-year average. In many individual fields in south-western, central and north-western Alberta, yields ranging from 30 to 45 bushels were obtained. The Peace River district, which escaped most of the unfortunate weather conditions attending harvesting, experienced the best season in its history.

Report of the Women's Home Bureau Service Branch

(JESSIE C. MACMILLAN, *Director.*)

Women's Home Bureau Service domestic science work for this year has, with a few exceptions, been entirely carried out by courses of three to five days' duration. Very little single day work was applied for by organizations.

During 1926 lectures, demonstration-lectures and short courses were given to the United Farm Women of Alberta, the Women's Institute, Women's Institute Girls' Clubs and a few community clubs. In some districts there has been good co-operation between different women's organizations in arranging for demonstrations. The subjects dealt with were:

Foods and their Function in our Daily Growth, and the Maintenance of Health and Strength.

Cooking, Care and Preparation of Foods.

Household Administration in its Various Branches.

Sewing.

Millinery.

Basketry.

Child Welfare.

Home Nursing and Treatment in Emergency.

DEMONSTRATION AND LECTURE WORK.

The arrangements made for carrying on this work are as follows: The Department of Agriculture provides the lecturer or demonstrator and pays her travelling expenses and sustenance allowance. The local organizations undertake to advertise the lecture, demonstration-lecture or short course. They provide the place of meeting and some of the equipment, where equipment is required.

Home Bureau Service work was carried on during every month of the year, the greater part being done during the summer months.

No. of Home Nursing and First Aid Short Courses.....	4
No. of Demonstration-lectures given	14
Total attendance at Meetings	441
Average Attendance	16
No. of Foods, Cookery and Household Administration Short Courses	11
No. of Demonstration-lectures given	10
Total Attendance at Meetings	898
Average Attendance	20
No. of Sewing Short Courses given	73
No. of Demonstration-lectures given	11
Total Attendance at Meetings	5,825
Average Attendance	16
No. of Millinery Short Courses given	43
No. of Demonstration-lectures given	1
Total Attendance at Meetings	5,015
Average Attendance	17

No. of Basketry Short Courses given	47
No. of Demonstration-lectures given .....	....
Total Attendance at Meetings	3,926
Average Attendance	25
Total Attendance at all Short Courses	14,197
No. of Single Demonstration-lectures	35
Total Attendance at Demonstration-lectures	812
No. of Lectures given	59
Total Attendance at Lectures	2,041
Total Attendance at Short Courses, Lectures and Demonstration-lectures	17,059
No. of Places Visited	273
No. of Constituency Conferences held	38
Total Attendance at Constituency Conferences	2,550
No. of District Conferences held	1

Under the heading of Foods, Cookery and Household Administration eleven short courses and ten demonstration-lectures have been held. The amount of interest shown in food values is not as great as is desirable when we take into consideration the close relationship which exists between the health of growing children and a well-balanced diet.

Sewing and Dressmaking courses have been held for three or five days. There is a steady demand for short courses on this type of work. Women are anxious to understand the best methods of planning their work systematically so that they have some leisure time in which to deal with other phases of life and living.

Millinery courses have been held for three and five days as applied for by the organization. These courses are very popular, and they are at the same time of practical value to those who take advantage of the opportunities given in this work. Millinery is not such heavy work as that undertaken in some of the other courses. Both in millinery and sewing classes the method of testing materials has been taught, and the information given enables the students to find out what raw material has been used in the manufacture of the goods. The dyeing, tinting and renovating of flowers and materials which have faded and got shabby is demonstrated.

Basketry courses have been conducted for three and five days. This year some larger articles have been made and covered. Some women made fern stands, floor lamps, etc., as well as smaller pieces, such as cake baskets, fancy baskets, trays, vases and flower holders. Some classes have also been held in raffia work, where variety of colour and artistic design can be well developed.

The Women's Institute Constituency Conferences had a very happy and helpful atmosphere about them this year. The work of the conveners of standing committees is being better understood, and this has a tendency to get the work on to a more satisfactory basis. A very fine exhibit was put on at New Dayton in connec-

tion with the Warner Constituency Conference. Various institutes furnished booths with samples of the work of the members of their branch. The displays were beautiful and varied. A special booth was devoted to antiques, and here also one found things of beauty, but of even greater value was the history or histories which the things had attached to them.

LOAN COLLECTION, ETC.

This part of our work goes on quietly, filling a need which is felt by many, the need of material and information on questions of the day. Many people would not be so diffident about undertaking to prepare papers, etc., if they realized how much of the material necessary has already been gathered together. Miss Murphy, the librarian of this branch, will assist in every way possible if people write and tell her what they require. During the year 1926 there were 3,016 reference folders sent out and 73 travelling libraries.

In community life there are signs which show that people are once more becoming interested in many forms of entertainment in which their own folk take part. Plays are becoming increasingly popular, also concerts, community singing and parties where so-called old-fashioned games are played. Picture shows and dances are well attended, but they share the honours with a more domesticated form of amusement.

The travelling libraries are always in demand. This year they were very carefully gone through and new books were bought to replace those that had become damaged. Three libraries were completely restocked with books.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE EXHIBIT AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Alberta Women's Institutes sent an exhibit to this exhibition this year. The booth was decorated with wheat, pictures, etc. These formed a background for an exhibit of canned wild fruits, condiments, game, etc. Mrs. Macgregor Smith demonstrated the various methods in which eggs could be used, and also their food value. All reports show that this exhibit created a further interest in this Province.

The Department assisted with this exhibit by providing a place where the materials were stored until they were sent to Toronto, and also gave the wheat and the pictures and paid the demonstrator's travelling expenses.

The Alberta Women's Institute Girls' clubs held their convention at Jasper. They were favoured with good weather and were able to take full advantage of the opportunities offered in this beautiful park. A competition was held for a scholarship offered by the Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture. The scholarship has taken the winner to the Olds School of Agriculture. Other competitive work was prepared and judged and the various prizes awarded. In the forenoon the regular sessions were held and in the afternoon hikes and drives were taken. In the afternoon and evening swimming and boating were enjoyed, as these could be arranged for.

The members of the local branch of the Women's Institute at Jasper arranged for the entertainment of the girls. After the girls left Jasper they enjoyed a very busy and happy day in Edmonton when they saw the Agricultural Exhibition parade, lunched as the guests of the Hudson's Bay Co., and were entertained at tea by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor. On their way to Jasper the delegates were met in Edmonton by members of the local branch of the Women's Institute and were entertained in various ways. Altogether the girls were most generously treated by all those who made themselves responsible for them either officially or voluntarily.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S IMMIGRATION.

The work of this committee has been quietly making definite headway, and is now one of our most important assets. It has been stated on good authority that seventy-five per cent. of the successful settlement of our country depends on our women, and the percentage is not overstated. When we realize this fact fully we can make an estimate of the importance and value of the work our women are doing. The following letter has been sent out to all the conveners of local committees:

"The members of the Advisory Committee on Women's Immigration have asked me to write to you and to thank you and your committee for the work you have done and the interest you have taken in welcoming newcomers to the district.

"I am attaching a questionnaire which we would like you to fill out so that the central committee may have information on the work done and also have the proper name and address of the convener. We would appreciate having this information at the earliest possible date.

"Other organizations in many districts are becoming interested in welcoming newcomers also, and this committee would like to suggest that all those doing this type of work form among themselves one central committee to try and avoid overlapping on the one hand, or the neglect of other cases through one organization thinking the case is being handled by representatives of the other organization.

"On behalf of the Committee I wish to send you the season's greetings and all good wishes for the coming year."

The information which will be entered on the questionnaires will be tabulated when returned to this office, and the information will be available in that form when this work is completed.

The branch has kept in close touch with other Departments when questions affecting their work and ours have come up to be dealt with. Co-operation on a good working basis has been maintained between the branch and women's organizations whenever an opportunity has arisen.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks, the efficient services rendered by those associated with me in the work of this branch.

Report of the School of Agriculture, Claresholm

(S. H. GANDIER, *Principal*.)

Since efficiency of instruction at a school of this kind depends largely upon the permanency of a good teaching staff, I am glad to report that few changes have taken place during the past year. In fact our only loss from the teaching staff was that of Miss Gertrude Girling, R.N., Instructor in Nursing, who for the past several years has been temporarily added to the staff at the commencement of each school term. Mrs. M. E. Taylor, Proprietor of the Claresholm Hospital, was appointed in October to give the instruction in Home Nursing. The resignation of Miss Mary M. Hall from the Home Economics staff in December did not influence the year's work, as her services were available to the end of the fall term. The re-appointment in October to the temporary staff of John G. Clark as Supervisor of practical work with the British Boys' class, and of J. W. Howe as Dairy Instructor, was appreciated by their colleagues on the school staff and by the students. Miss Mabel Church, who has efficiently occupied the position of stenographer for the past four years, resigned from the staff on the 10th December. Miss C. M. MacDonald was appointed to succeed Miss Church.

A splendid spirit of co-operation has prevailed amongst the staff members throughout the year. The maintenance of an atmosphere of harmony is essential to the promotion of the best interests of school and students.

SPECIAL SPEAKERS.

A number of special speakers addressed the students at various times throughout the term. Prominent among these were Dean E. A. Howes, University of Alberta, Edmonton; Dr. P. R. Talbot, Provincial Veterinarian; Mr. E. A. Corbett, of the Extension Department, University of Alberta; Dr. G. C. Creelman, formerly President of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Miss Jessie Macmillan, of the Home Service Bureau of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. At the closing exercises in March the speaker of the evening was Dean Howes, who delivered an entertaining and inspiring address to the graduating classes.

ENROLMENT.

This school first opened its doors in 1913. It has operated continuously since that date with the exception of one year, when it was used as a hospital during the "flu" epidemic. Since 1913 a total registration of 1,112 appears on its records, of which 796 are men and 316 women.

The enrolment at the opening of the fall term, 1926, was as follows:

First Year (Agriculture)	25
Second Year (Agriculture)	15
First Year (Home Economics)	10
Second Year (Home Economics)	7
British Boys' Class	21
	78

The above figures show a reduction of 19 from the registration of 1925. We were disappointed with this enrolment, as indications during the summer were for an increase rather than a decrease. For the last several years the Claresholm School has served that part of the Province from Calgary south. The re-opening of the Raymond School of Agriculture this year has had some influence in reducing our attendance. The stormy weather conditions of September and early October, which delayed harvesting and threshing throughout the southern half of the Province, also had a detrimental effect.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR BRITISH BOYS.

The first class of British boys to take a winter's course of training at this school under the regulations arranged between the Overseas Settlement Board in London, England, and the Department of Agriculture of Alberta, completed its course on March 30th, and all students who continued their attendance to that date were immediately placed with farmers. One student withdrew from the course in the fall of 1925, and another accepted a position with the Bank of Commerce towards the close of the term. I regret to report the death of one of these boys, Clarence Long, of Rotherham, England. This student was in bad health on his arrival the previous October, and subsequently developed symptoms of spinal meningitis, which resulted in his death on January 21st.

The majority of this class report a satisfactory summer's experience, and a checking of our records shows that of the twenty-one boys placed on farms in April, sixteen are still on the land. Of the remaining five, one has obtained employment in Calgary, two have gone to British Columbia, one has returned to relatives in Eastern Canada, and the fifth is enrolled as a regular course student at this school. We consider that the results obtained with this first class of British boys at this school are sufficiently encouraging to warrant further similar experimentation with groups of young men from the Old Land.

A second class arrived for training in October and November. As only a few were sent from England to each of the schools, all were transferred later to the Claresholm School as a matter of convenience and economy. The new class is twenty-one in number, and their course is very similar to that pursued by the class of the previous winter, with a few modifications to add to its efficiency.

The class at present in attendance entered upon their duties with a will and are making satisfactory progress. We expect to be able to recommend the majority of these boys for farm work in the spring of 1927.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS.

The registration in the Home Economics courses in October totalled seventeen as compared with twenty-six in the previous year. Our present plan of campaign to increase attendance in 1927 should bring a much larger number of girls for the splendid courses which are offered in Domestic Science.

During the spring and summer months the Home Economics instructors were engaged chiefly in School Fair work—assisting with the organization until the closing of the public schools in June, and judging the domestic science exhibits at the fairs in September and October. Their services were required also at a number of the fairs held by the Agricultural Societies in July and August. At various times throughout the year they addressed meetings of the Women's Institute and the U.F.W.A.

FIELD HUSBANDRY.

The winter of 1925-26 proved to be one of exceptional mildness, as in only four cases, two days in October and two days in January, did the thermometer register below zero temperatures. In October the minimum reached 6 degrees below zero, and 5 below zero was the minimum for January. During a great part of the winter the soil lay bare and as a result soil-drifting during the later winter and early spring proved to be exceedingly bad. In fact, it proved one of the worst drifting years known in this part of the Province. In some cases seeding was done three times before the land was covered. The value of fall wheat for covering the soil was amply proven by a number of farmers who were trying this crop out. Winter wheat varieties came through with a negligible amount of winter-killing, all sorts, whether winter hardy or otherwise, proving satisfactory. Returns proved good, particularly as threshing was possible before the very wet fall set in. As a result of the favourable showing made by the crop, interest among the farmers was greatly increased, and the supply of fall wheat seed proved insufficient until the 1926 crop was threshed.

Precipitation during the spring was scant, but the stored moisture from the fall of 1925 proved sufficient to carry spring sown cereals seeded reasonably early. Shallow-planted seeds such as sweet clover, however, germinated very poorly, and the same may be said for corn which was seeded towards the end of May. Some plots of early maturing wheats began to burn before the heavy June rains commenced on the 11th of the month. This reduced the yields of this type of crop. Later maturing sorts, however, yielded very well and did not appear to suffer. June, August and September received rainfall considerably larger than usual, bringing the year's total up to 20.38 inches, or more than four inches above the average for the thirteen-year period 1914-26 inclusive. Owing to the dry early part of the season being followed by a wet period later, the second cuttings of clover hay in many cases exceeded the first cuttings. Grass crops for hay, however, did not receive this benefit.

Testing of spring-sown cereals followed along lines similar to past years. A few new sorts were introduced. Of these a new durum wheat, Mindum (Manitoba Agricultural College No. 41),

showed considerable promise. Likewise, an at present unnamed smooth-awned barley gave indications of satisfactory performance. On the whole, spring-sown cereals yielded very well. Unfortunately, with but few exceptions, the grades were considerably lowered by the 6.18 inches of rain and snow which fell during September. Sprouting and discoloration of the grain took place in the shock. Harvesting was delayed for upwards of five weeks.

The main corn crop and various varieties under test were rather unsatisfactory as a result of delayed and erratic germination in the spring, followed by the wet and cold fall weather. Squaw and Howes Alberta Flint were the only sorts producing mature seed, other sorts being even less mature than in 1925, which also proved unsuitable for the best growth of corn. One degree of frost occurred on September 12th. This left a frost-free period of only 95 days, although the frost on June 9th did not harm the crop.

A number of tests were conducted for farmers with potatoes and corn. As a result, a variety of dent corn was discovered which may prove of considerable value. These tests, in addition to the regular and new work undertaken in 1926, gave an increased number of plots, which now reach a total of 1,682.

HORTICULTURE.

Practically all perennial shrubs and plants wintered with a minimum amount of killing back. Trees made good growth, although set back to some extent by budding too soon in the spring and being caught by a heavy frost. No winter-killing occurred in apple or plum trees, but the Compass cherry was frozen back, as the wet fall of 1925 did not permit proper maturing of new wood tissues. All fruit trees flowered well, but no fruit set excepting in the case of plums, several bearing a heavy crop for young trees. These plums ripened and were quite good to eat, although somewhat acid to the taste.

Raspberries made very heavy growth of cane and bore a good crop of fruit. Currants, particularly red sorts, gave heavy yields, and gooseberries a fair return. Strawberries also produced a medium crop, although heavy damage was inflicted by robins and other birds. The Senator Dunlop yielded the best among this class of fruit. The cultivated Saskatoons yielded for the first time, although the shrubs did not bear heavily.

Vegetable root crops were unsatisfactory, as the prolonged spring drought completely killed out the excellent stands obtained. This necessitated re-seeding, and this second crop did not make much size before lifting in the fall. A good crop of tomatoes was harvested before freeze-up.

Flowers, particularly dahlias and gladioli, made a very fine showing. Considerable trouble was experienced in germinating spring-sown annuals, requiring artificial watering previous to the summer rains. The tulip, crocus, scillia, tiger lily and other bulbs set out in the fall of 1925 came through with very little loss, and this bed of bulbs made a magnificent showing during May. Another large number of these bulbs was added to this bed in the fall of 1926, so that further and more extensive tests may be made.

All windbreaks made excellent progress. A large number of native ash, mountain ash, birch and evergreen trees were set out, and notwithstanding the dry spring, most of them lived excepting the birches, which in most cases failed to survive. The blue spruces and Scotch pines all seemed to have set by fall and made some new growth during the summer.

THE DEMONSTRATION FARM.

During 1926 the cropping system of the previous year was followed very closely except in the case of spring grains where the acreage of wheat and barley was reduced to permit the growing of more oats. This change was necessary on account of the feed requirements of our dairy herd. The farm crops produced were Marquis wheat, 1,900 bus.; Victory and Banner oats, 5,800 bus.; and 162 bus. of barley, which was frozen. While we had a fine 25-acre field of corn, it was so badly damaged by the early fall frosts it was impossible to cut it. This was utilized as a pasture crop for the horses and beef cattle, so there was practically no waste.

The second cutting of alfalfa was an outstanding feature of our crops. Cut exactly one month after the first cutting, it produced nearly two tons per acre.

The herd of Ayrshires, consisting of 19 head, has given a good natural increase, mostly heifer calves, and has maintained quite a satisfactory production, with two cows qualifying in the 305-day test. One nine-year-old cow produced 11,650.8 lbs. in 305 days, while a three-year-old heifer qualified with 7,209 lbs. in the same time. In addition to these one grade cow gave 10,833 lbs. in 305 days. The milking herd includes six pure-breds and four grade cows. During the summer they were carried on brome grass pasture and an annual pasture mixture together with a supplement of silage.

For classroom work we maintain two small herds of beef cattle, fifteen head of Aberdeen Angus and ten head of Herefords. During the winter these herds are carried almost entirely on roughages, while in summer they were on a pasture farm. One two-year-old of each breed was consigned to the Calgary Spring Sale and Show. The Aberdeen-Angus stood second in his class and sold for \$250, while the Hereford brought \$220.

Realizing the importance of the bacon hog industry and the scarcity of good breeding stock of that type, our Berkshire sows have been largely replaced by Yorkshires, as has the boar also. The farm hopes in future to have a supply of young breeding stock for distribution to Boys and Girls' Pig Clubs in Southern Alberta, and if possible to local farmers.

BEE-KEEPING.

During the winter, our colonies are placed side by side in sixteen-foot cases and packed in cut straw. This method of wintering is inconvenient for early spring handling before the colonies are moved to their summer location, and we would recommend the knock-down four-hive case, with boxes placed back to back, as the most satisfactory method for outdoor wintering.

Our apiary is quite small, only six colonies being put into winter quarters on November 1st, 1925. One of these was very weak and did not survive the winter, while the mice obtained entrance to one of the strongest colonies, resulting in its loss. Operations for the past season, therefore, were commenced with four colonies.

Although the hives were examined every two weeks and queen cells destroyed, swarming occurred on two occasions. The swarms were captured and the apiary increased to six colonies.

The season of 1926 was the most favourable for honey production in a number of years. Although there were long periods of high winds early in the season, the weather was unusually calm and warm during the best period of honey flow, from late June to the middle of August. Production was therefore far in excess of the previous season, when cold weather and high winds interfered. Production this season was confined quite entirely to three exceptionally strong hives, the others being in a weakened state through swarming and requiring all reserve supplies for winter feeding. From the three strong colonies, 350 lbs. of honey were extracted, an average of 116 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. per hive. This compares favourably with production in the Lethbridge district, which is one of the best producing districts in the Province. We are inclined to the opinion that the past summer was a most exceptional one for the Claresholm district, and that the average per season per hive will not run beyond 60 to 70 pounds. This can be determined only by continuing comparisons for a number of years. Production per hive for the season of 1925 was only 44 pounds.

Although the past season has been a most encouraging one at Claresholm from the beekeeper's standpoint, the results of the last several years indicate that commercial bee-keeping would not be a paying proposition. Every farmer, however, could profitably keep one or two hives of bees with certainty of obtaining a plentiful supply of honey every season for family use.

PRECIPITATION.

Precipitation records have been kept continuously since February, 1914. Total precipitation for the year 1926 was 20.38 inches. This is over four inches in excess of the thirteen year average from 1914 to 1926. An examination of the table below will show that over half of the year's moisture fell in the months of June and September. The distribution of rainfall, therefore, was not such as to give the crops its maximum benefit. The moisture of April, and especially of May, was exceedingly low, and seeding as a consequence got away to a very poor start. The June rains saved a very serious situation, and a moderate rainfall in July and early August brought an average crop to maturity. Frosts of late August and early September damaged all late seeded wheat and oats, the greater portion of the crop being fit for green feed only. The precipitation of September came largely as snowstorms. Continued moisture throughout this month and early October reduced the quality of wheat from two to three grades.

The table below gives the average rainfall for each month over a period of thirteen years, the average yearly total, and a comparison of precipitations for the last two years:

Month.	Aver. 1914-26.	1925.	1926.
January	.462	.312	.420
February	.607	.225	.550
March	.763	1.610	.460
April	1.056	1.400	.830
May	1.718	1.260	.110
June	3.251	4.095	6.240
July	1.928	1.410	1.510
August	2.146	2.055	2.990
September	2.435	4.435	6.180
October	1.052	1.355	.500
November	.410	.200	.370
December	.520	.175	.220
Total.....	16.348	18.532	20.380

SCHOOL FAIR SHORT COURSE.

The Short Course for School Fair Scholarship winners was held during the week of July 17th to 24th inclusive, with an attendance of 31 boys and 36 girls, ranging in age from 11 to 17 years.

Ideal weather favoured us at that time, and the programme of classes, entertainments, games and excursions over the plots and farm was well carried through. One of the most interesting afternoons of the course was that which was devoted to competition in athletic events.

On the last afternoon of the course an examination covering the work of the week was held in order that the staff might arrive at the winners of the scholarships offered by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. These scholarships provide for a course of one year at the School of Agriculture, the Department being responsible for all expenses such as railway fares, board and lodging and books. One boy and one girl are selected from the Short Course classes, the selection being based on general proficiency in both practical classes and on written examinations. These prizes were won by the following students:

Alma Thompson, Patricia, Alta.

Glen Swarbrick, Okotoks, Alta.

As both of the winners had reached the full age of sixteen years when the regular course commenced on October 27th, they were admitted as first year students on that date. Both did very well at the Christmas examinations and are a credit to the school fair centres which they represent.

SCHOOL FAIRS.

In conducting this feature of the extension work of this school, the territory is divided into two circuits—the north comprising the Gleichen Agricultural school territory and part of the Claresholm school territory; the south comprising the Raymond school territory and part of the Claresholm school territory. The north circuit is under the supervision of Mr. W. S. Benn, and the south under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Walker.

During the winter and early spring of 1926 an energetic campaign was carried on by the organizers, particularly in districts which had not been served previously by school fairs. A twenty per cent. increase in the number of fairs resulted from this work. Twenty fairs were organized in the north circuit and nineteen in the south. Of the thirty-nine fairs organized, only two had to be cancelled, these being Cayley and Arrowwood.

During the spring and summer as many schools as possible were visited by the organizers until the close of the schools in June, for the purpose of giving instruction and encouragement to the children in the various features of school fair work.

On the north circuit the judging was done by Mr. W. S. Benn, Mr. J. R. Weston, Miss C. McIntyre and Mrs. F. Slipp, while on the south circuit it was done by Mr. W. J. Walker, Mr. K. Prior, Miss M. Reid and Miss M. Hall.

LIST OF FAIRS ORGANIZED.

Claresholm	Arrowwood	Milk River
High River	Blackie	Coaldale
Foot Hills	Milo	Coleman
De Winton	Vulcan	Cardston
Red Deer Lake	Carmangay	Del Bonita
Cayley	Travers	Twin Butte
Langdon	Barons	Glenwoodville
Carseland	Macleod	Allerston
Strathmore	Raymond	Cowley
Gleichen	Stirling	Coutts
Standard	McGrath	Hill Springs
Hussar	Taber	New Dayton
Brooks	Warner	Iron Springs

Approximate number of entries	25,000
Approximate number of children attending.....	7,500

The fair dates were set from September 7th to October 1st, but owing to the adverse weather conditions a number of fairs were either held in snow or postponed. Weather conditions made it seem impossible for children and parents to attend, but notwithstanding the attendance in nearly all cases was exceptionally good. These same conditions undoubtedly caused a falling off in the number and quality of the exhibits. That the worth of the fairs and their popularity are becoming more evident was clearly manifested in the large attendance of parents and adults, and the keen interest shown by these in the work of the children and the judges, all of which augurs well for the success of school fairs in this district.

Report of the School of Agriculture, Raymond

(O. S. LONGMAN, *Principal.*)

The Raymond School of Agriculture was closed on March 31, 1923 by the Provincial Government in the interests of public economy. With the closing of the school, all experimental and research work was discontinued.

The closing of the school and the discontinuance of the services rendered by it was a distinct loss to the community; and there was an expressed desire on the part of the citizens to have the school re-opened at the earliest possible date.

During the past year a concerted and successful effort was made by various organizations and leading citizens of the Raymond district to have the school re-opened. After due consideration, the Minister of Agriculture consented to re-open the school provided a minimum enrolment of eighty students was assured, and with the understanding that in the event of the enrolment falling below eighty students the school would automatically close.

A number of the public-spirited citizens of the district served by the Agricultural School at Raymond took advantage of the offer made by the Government and secured over one hundred signed applications for admission to the school. Staff members were engaged, and positions filled are as follows:

O. S. Longman, Principal, B.S.A., Instructor in Agronomy.
J. P. Ficht, M.Sc., Instructor in Science.
D. L. Gilbert, B.S.A., Instructor in English and Mathematics.
C. O. Asplund, B.S.A., Instructor in Animal Husbandry.
C. B. Stevens, Instructor in Agricultural Mechanics.
E. E. Eisenhauer, B.S.A., C.E. & I.E., Instructor in Irrigation.
C. W. J. Haworth, V.S., Instructor in Veterinary Science.
Mr. John Mehew, Instructor in Blacksmithing.
Miss A. P. Scott, Instructor of Household Science.
Miss J. M. Redig, B.H.Ec., Instructor of Domestic Science.
Miss Martha Thompson, Instructor in Nursing.
Miss Alice Rygg, Stenographer.

I wish to express my appreciation of the spirit of co-operation and the earnest attitude toward their respective duties which has been exhibited by the various members of the staff.

The courses in Agriculture and Domestic Science opened on Oct. 27th, and of the 100 students who applied for admission, and upon the strength of which the school was opened, 73 actually enrolled. Approximately 30 students made application on the opening day or during the early part of the term, thus making up for the cancelled applications.

Approximately 50 per cent. of the students enrolled are residents of the town of Raymond or the surrounding district. The fact that so large a proportion of the present enrolment is from the town of Raymond is significant, and a factor which may have

an important bearing upon the future operation of the school. It is very doubtful if the local community can maintain the present quota, and it will be necessary for the communities more remote from the school to take advantage of the free courses which are being offered if the required enrolment is maintained. With the relatively small population in the territory served by the School of Agriculture at Raymond, there is a necessity for close co-operation between the communities which it serves and the school if the continued operation of the school is to be assured.

FARM.

In connection with the school a 250-acre irrigated farm is being operated on a commercial basis. A rotation of crops has been established, including the growing of grains, grasses, alfalfa, sweet clover, corn and sugar beets, the latter crop having given some very satisfactory returns. The horses and flocks have been increased to a very satisfactory proportion. Livestock on the farm include 12 horses, 68 sheep, 21 dairy cattle, 40 hogs, 86 poultry. In addition to the above, 16 head of lambs are being fattened on an experimental basis, using as a ration alfalfa hay, coarse grains and sugar factory by-products.

EXTENSION WORK.

In addition to the operation of the farm during the past year, considerable extension work was done in connection with short courses on sugar beet-growing and assisting the farmers with their problems in the dry and irrigated areas.

Report of Vermilion School of Agriculture

(W. J. ELLIOTT, *Principal.*)

Generally speaking, crops in the district were very fair and were perhaps above the average of the past few years. The spring began quite dry, and the summer continued so until in August, when we had 4.84 inches of moisture. From then on intermittent showers helped the filling of the crops very much, but the wet weather with snow continued later in the fall, which made harvest conditions very uncertain and difficult. Many took advantage of breaks in the weather and threshed their grain, in spite of the fact that a good deal of it went "tough." A heavy snow-storm on September 15th flattened uncut grain and even broke down corn and sunflowers, so that it was difficult indeed to secure these crops for silo purposes. However, later in October and in November there were about three weeks of very favourable threshing weather, which helped materially to save the crop.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

During the fall of 1925, and after a break of some years, the Vermilion School was opened for Canadian boys and girls again. It was very uphill work getting anything like a reasonable attendance, but we were gratified on the opening day to register a total of 91 students. These were, of course, only first year students, and with the British boys made up a class as follows:

First Year Girls	28
First Year Boys	40
British Boys	23
Total.....	91

The fall of 1926 saw a large increase in registration, as we enrolled a total of 130 students, 123 of these being Canadian boys and girls. This class was made up as follows:

Second Year Girls	6
Second Year Boys	24
First Year Girls	38
First Year Boys	55
British Boys	7
Total.....	130

The seven British boys were later removed to Claresholm, but even without these we believe that the 1926 enrolment constitutes a record for the Vermilion School, and is an increase of 39 over our attendance last year.

THE DEMONSTRATION FARM.

While we have the general supervision of the operation of the farm at this end, yet Mr. Douglas has this branch as his special care, and no doubt will give a particular report regarding same. We have had the care of the accounts at this end as well as the account of sales. All of these, together with the bank books, were

in Mr. Douglas' hands by December 20th, 1926. We would like to emphasize the value of the farm with its livestock as an assisting factor for our instructional work in the school.

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS.

During the past year Mr. Whitbread gave his full time to the experimental plots. As he was doing this work alone, we did not attempt anything very pretentious, but what we did do was looked after properly.

In the main the plots consisted of variety tests of wheat, oats, barley, peas and flax. We also conducted tests with vegetables, legumes and grasses, etc.

The main intention this year was to grow trial variety rows and plots with a view to securing material for class-room work, and at the same time bulking up our choice grain samples. In doing this, however, we carried out a few comparative tests with wheat, oats and barley, and have also the yields from the legumes. These plots were carried out in duplicate so that the results have some significance, although one year's work cannot in any sense be taken as final.

We also grew a number of varieties of wheat in rows, and if they prove to be favourable, might enter them in the comparative tests for 1927. The wheat plots also included Durum varieties.

PEAS.

Six varieties of field peas were grown in small plots for multiplication purposes. All samples did well and matured properly. Further tests of these will be made in 1927.

FLAX.

Four varieties of flax were tried, but the frost and snow destroyed them.

LEGUMES AND GRASSES.

Three rows of sweet clover, six of red clover and two of alfalfa were tried. The sweet clover and some of the red clover did well, but the alfalfa seemed to kill out badly. These trial rows will be grown again next year with a view to selecting varieties that may be included in comparative tests.

Six varieties of grasses were seeded in rows and indicated good growth. For forage crops, millet and corn were grown and a wind-break of sunflowers around the test plot area. The millets and sunflowers made very good growth, and the corn only fair. All three crops were caught with the first snow-storm on September 15th, when nine inches of snow fell in two days.

ROOTS.

A patch each of mangels and carrots were grown, the carrots doing well and the mangels poorly.

SEED PRODUCTION.

We made our first attempt at vegetable seed production with cabbage, carrots and parsnips. Sixteen stumps of cabbages were planted, and from these were secured 2½ pounds of seed that germinated 90 per cent. The stumps of parsnips and carrots were not good samples, but in spite of this we secured 2 pounds of parsnip and 2 pounds of carrot seed, and in each case the germination promises well.

This is simply a beginning, and during the fall Mr. Whitbread carefully selected material for further tests along this line. This work promises something very much worth while. Next year we hope to enlarge both the area and the scope of this experimental work under the agronomist.

FRUITS.

We have done considerable with raspberries and currants, and during 1926 planted about 50 crab and apple trees. We secured 10 new varieties of raspberries and extended the bulk patch considerably. A number of the new varieties indicated a prolific tendency by producing a considerable crop during the first season.

We had only a few strawberry plants, and these were planted in rows with a view to extending the patch during the coming summer.

Ground cherries have been tried, with only indifferent success, however.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

We have found it very hard to get a connection between present students and those who were here prior to the closing of the Vermilion School.

In 1925 we tried to hold an Alumni Association during July, and had some 15 ex-students present. Last summer we held another meeting, and were gratified to have 70 present.

During the present winter we are preparing some grain samples that may be distributed to our present and past students for planting during 1927. If this works out as we have planned, we shall aim to have a seed fair and experimental union meeting early in January, 1928.

BRITISH BOYS.

On account of the fact that some of the earlier British boys have changed their location and have even moved from their positions without notifying us, it has been hard to keep track of them. However, we have made a very careful check of the first group, and find that 31 of them are still on farms. Twenty of these are doing well and 11 are doing what might be termed "fair." The present standing of the first group with regard to the farm scheme and their general ability is as follows, at January 1st, 1927:

On farm and doing well	20 or 32%
On farm and doing fair.....	11 or 17%
Did not go on farm, but doing fair.....	17 or 27%
Not on farm and doing poorly	15 or 24%
Total.....	63 100%
R. Bell, died	1
	64

The same statement for the second group of British boys is as follows:

On farms and doing well.....	8 or 35%
On farms and doing fair	3 or 13%
Not on farm and doing fair.....	6 or 26%
Not on farm and doing poorly.....	6 or 26%
Total.....	23 100%

It is interesting to note that three of the British boys have bought farms of their own, one has taken up a homestead and two or three are renting. These are:

Allan Hastings, bought a farm near Busby.
 F. Crease, bought a farm near Busby.
 W. Waddell, bought a farm near Leduc.
 F. Richford, took homestead near Wellsdale.
 C. Griffith, renting a farm near Leduc.
 G. Inglis, renting farm near Vegreville.
 F. Brooks-Bailey, managing farm near Mirror.
 R. A. Purkis, managing Cormack's farm, Alix.

The third group of British boys, seven in number, are, on the whole, very much better than any previous group. All seem to be of the right type. As there were only small groups at each of Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion, it was decided to bring all together at one point for economical reasons, and also so that a better and more systematic course could be given.

VISITING BRITISH BOYS.

During last summer we personally visited every British boy placed on a farm last year. In a few cases the boys did not stay long enough with the farmer to give us time to visit them, and with some of these their work was so unsatisfactory that we could not recommend them to a second farmer.

However, be this said to the credit of last year's group, that those who did do well were very satisfactory to their employers. Four of the boys are still with the farmer with whom they started. It has, however, been a hard winter to find employment for the few who were so unfortunate as to lose their positions last fall. After the snow and rain of harvest many farmers were inclined to cut their help out entirely, and as a consequence it has been necessary to find new positions for three of last year's class. One or two are working for their board with prospects of positions about April 1st.

We can see that at times winter employment for these boys might prove to be a serious thing, and as far as possible positions should be secured with farmers who are carrying on general mixed farming or dairying, so that there is a chance of an all-year round position.

SCHOOL FAIRS.

This work was extended during 1926. Seeds were distributed and every individual school in each school fair district was visited by a member of the school staff. We had a promise of a 100 per cent. fair circuit, but the snow-storms at the time that the fairs were held made it difficult for many of the districts. In spite of this, however, most of the fairs were very successful. In all, 16 were

organized, and of these Vilna, Bellis and Boian were cancelled, owing largely to drought conditions.

In addition to these the full judging staff of the Vermilion School of Agriculture assisted in connection with the Vegreville School Fair, which comes under the jurisdiction of Mr. F. H. Newcombe.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that every fair in the Vermilion district showed a balance at the end of the year on the right side of the financial books.

SCHOOL FAIR SCHOLARSHIPS AND DIPLOMAS.

As is well known, each boy and girl scoring the highest number of points at each fair is given a scholarship of a free one-week course at the Vermilion School of Agriculture. This scholarship includes free transportation to and from Vermilion, and free board and instructions in either household science or agriculture.

In addition to this, the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture each give a diploma to the school making the best exhibit in its respective field.

SCHOOL FAIR SHORT COURSE.

From August 24th to the 31st, 67 boys and girls, from the districts supervised by Mr. Scott, Mr. Foley and the Vermilion School of Agriculture were brought together at Vermilion for a short course. These were the winners from the 1925 fairs.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE SCHOLARSHIP.

In connection with the above short course, a careful record is kept of all branches of the work and a scholarship, good for a free year at the Vermilion School of Agriculture, is given to the boy and girl standing highest in the general average of all the work undertaken.

The winners of the August 24th to 31st (1926) course were:

Gladys Hodgins, Fort Saskatchewan.

Oscar Simpson, Sedgewick.

Lillian Brooks, Chipman, and George Shurman, Vermilion, were selected as alternates. Miss Hodgins is now taking the Domestic Science course at the Vermilion School of Agriculture, and as Oscar Simpson is only 14 years of age he has two more years to wait before coming to us as a student. He, however, fully intends to take the course.

SWINE CLUBS.

During the year Mr. Andrew revived the Pig Club at Vermilion, with 34 members, and it proved to be a very successful club indeed.

Something over 60 feeder hogs were distributed among the boys and girls, and as well 30 pure-bred Yorkshire gilts. The Vermilion Club made a very successful showing at the Agricultural Fair, both in the way of entries of bacon hogs and in competitive judging for members.

Later a team of three judges was sent to the Edmonton Swine Show, and as well a car-load of club pigs. In the car-load competition, Vermilion stood fourth in the Railway contest, and third on the C.N.R. lines. The judging team stood 8th at the show and each of

the three members won prizes in a single competition. This is our first fair, and we consider that our Swine Club did very well, considering the fact that we experienced great difficulty in securing suitable feeder pigs.

What we think will prove to be a great benefit to the district was the formation of a bacon hog club, and valuable assistance was rendered to the members by Mr. Andrew in the selection and purchase of pure-bred stock. This club will help us materially next year.

SHEEP CLUB WORK.

This work is just beginning, and we shall be careful not to force it beyond the desire and ability of the farmers to care for their flocks; but considerable assistance has been given in encouraging the introduction of better rams. A number of good rams were secured for farmers who placed orders with Mr. Andrew.

POULTRY CLUB WORK.

This work is also being undertaken carefully. A number of poultrymen have been encouraged to enter the Provincial Government's Approved Flock Scheme, and more members are being secured this spring, so that something definite may be done throughout the summer. More will be heard of this work later.

THE LIBRARY.

One of the first things that Mr. Malaher did at the School was to classify and catalogue and, generally speaking, bring our library up-to-date. The hundreds of bulletins were also checked over. Those that were out of date were disposed of and only those having a present or reference value were retained. These also were carefully classified according to subject.

During the year, through the aid of the school book fund, a considerable number of volumes was added. We are also enlisting the support of present and past students in this branch, and already the library is beginning to take on a much-improved appearance. Mr. Malaher is taking a keen interest in this work, and we intend to develop this branch as rapidly as possible.

LEGUME CULTURES.

Early in April we received from Claresholm the equipment for the making of legume cultures, and Mr. Brown started preparing these for alfalfa, sweet clover, clovers, peas, beans, etc. We continued to work until July when a total of 3,501 cultures had been prepared and sent out. These were as follows:

Sweet Clover cultures	3,096	Alsike cultures	4
Alfalfa cultures	319	Vetch cultures	3
Field Peas cultures	46	Sweet Pea cultures	3
Red Clover cultures	38	Bean cultures	2
		Total.....	3,501

The material cost of the culture per bottle was 13 cents, and a conservative estimate of the profit was \$667.00. We anticipate a heavier call for cultures during next summer.

THE STAFF'S SUMMER WORK.

W. J. Elliott: General supervision school fair work; visited all 1925 British boys; conducted short course; judged at some of the school and agricultural fairs and canvassed for students.

J. F. Andrew: Supervised Demonstration Farm; organized pig clubs; started sheep and poultry work; helped with short course and judged at school fairs.

B. J. Whitbread: Had charge of experimental plots; assisted with short course, and judged at a few of the fairs.

S. C. Heckbert: Took the main responsibility in handling the school fairs; visited every school south of the river; arranged the fair dates and judged at all fairs; helped with the short course.

W. G. Malaher: Visited all schools north of the river; was on leave of absence for two months; assisted in judging all school fairs in the fall.

Miss M. Alexander: Visited schools with Mr. Heckbert; helped at short course and judged at all school fairs.

Miss F. Edwards: Visited schools for a time; helped in Women's Institute work for one month; was at Vermilion during short course; judged at all school fairs; put up over 100 quarts of fruit for dormitory.

Mr. W. R. Brown: Prepared legume cultures until July; after his holidays laid plans for and gathered a large number of wheat samples on the C.N.R. territory between Vegreville and the Saskatchewan line for gluten test work.

THE PRESENT STAFF.

Work during the past winter has gone very harmoniously indeed, and we wish to give full credit to the staff for a great deal of this. We have had a large attendance of students, and all members of the staff have at all times not only worked for the success of their own branch, but have gotten behind the Principal so that things have gone along without a hitch. The Principal is very grateful indeed for this harmony, co-operation and splendid effort throughout the year. We also wish to include with this the work of the office, for we doubt if the accounts of the school have ever been kept in better shape, and the very heavy correspondence on the part of the staff in connection with school fairs and for the Principal has always been attended to promptly.

Report of Olds School of Agriculture

(F. S. GRIDDALE, *Principal.*)

STAFF.

The following are the members of the teaching staff at the Olds School of Agriculture: F. S. Grisdale, B.S.A., Principal and Agronomy; G. R. Holeton, B.Sc., Mechanics; A. T. Kemp, B.S.A., Botany and Horticulture; E. W. Phillips, B.S.A., Animal Husbandry; E. L. Churchill, B.A., M.A., Mathematics and Librarian; F. W. Addison, B.S.A., English and History; C. E. Yauch, B.S.A., Science; W. S. Scarth, B.S.A., Assistant Mechanics; E. W. Cormack, B.S.A., Dairy and Poultry; C. H. H. Sweetapple, V.S., Veterinary Science; M. Edwards, B.S.A., B.H.Ec., Sewing; R. V. Clutton, B.H.Ec., Cooking; M. Kocher, R.N., Nursing; and F. H. Budgeon, Practical Mechanics.

Under heavy duties, the members of the staff are giving very satisfactory services.

ENROLMENT.

The enrolment at the Olds School of Agriculture at the present time is just at the two hundred mark. This is a record in attendance at the O.S.A. The average yearly attendance in the school during the past thirteen years has been slightly better than 150. The records show that the average registration for the past three years has been 193.7. Another very promising phase of the situation is that the numbers are divided so that all of the classes—second year's as well as the first year's—are well filled. In connection with the ages of the students, it is encouraging to note that the average for the school comes just under twenty years. It has been the average age of the students in the student body in each school year since the opening of the O.S.A. This shows that the courses we are offering continue to appeal to the fairly mature men and women of the rural districts and not especially to the boys and girls.

HOME ECONOMICS.

The subjects in the Home Economics course have been slightly modified during the last four or five years for the purpose of strengthening the practical lines of training. The greatest improvement that we have been able to make has had to do with the providing of dormitory accommodation for the women students. We now have under Government supervision well equipped dormitories which are modern in every respect.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

In the agricultural course very little change has taken place during the last number of years. We begin lectures at 8:30 in the morning instead of at 9 o'clock, as was the case during the first eleven years of the school's history. Beginning a half-hour earlier

in the morning and continuing for fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock makes provision for running an extra period each forenoon. This additional time that has been added to our school day is used for English and Mathematics. It allows for additional training in these subjects without interfering with the carrying out of the instruction in the practical subjects of the course.

The greatest need that we have at the O.S.A. at the present time is for additional offices, class-rooms and dormitory accommodation for the students. The dormitory accommodation has been provided in a fair degree for the Domestic Science students, but we are not able to make the same sort of arrangement for the men who are in attendance.

THIRD YEAR COURSE.

This is the third year that we have had the Third Year Matriculation Course at Olds. In the school year of 1924-25 the first class of third year students registered at the O.S.A. on October 19th. The enrolment that year reached 31. Of that number only 20 were left at the end of the term. The next year, 1925-26, the registration was only 17, but those who entered remained throughout the year. This year there were 19 in the class. One of these has dropped out.

The third year class was originally instituted at Olds to prepare the Agricultural School graduates who do not have matriculation standing for entrance to the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta. So far only a small percentage of the third year graduates have taken additional work at the University. It is more than likely, however, that larger numbers will in the future avail themselves of that outlet to more advanced training. The results from the establishment of the third year at Olds have been satisfactory. The presence of the class of mature and experienced men and women has a very beneficial effect upon the general discipline in the school, the students' organizations, and the studiousness of the other students.

From the standpoint of the students it has become popular. Those who have taken the course maintain that it is most valuable to them in that it gives them a good mental training and places them in possession of knowledge that is not presented in the two-year Agricultural or Domestic Science courses. The results of the course have been such as to warrant us in saying that we consider it to be fully as important as any we have, and one that lends itself to further development.

SCHOOL FAIRS.

School fairs are fast coming to be recognized as an important part of the educational system of the Province. The competitive feature calls forth greater care and effort on the part of the pupil for his regular school work and encourages interest in cooking, sewing, canning, gardening, livestock, etc. By the time the pupil has finished his public school work he will likely have decided to further his education along agricultural or home economics lines and thus the school fair becomes a stepping stone to a course at one of the Agricultural Schools.



Display of Students' Work at a Provincial School of Agriculture.

The bad weather and nearly impassable roads of last September had a bad effect on the fairs. Many fairs had to be postponed and some were cancelled. The attendance and the number of exhibits shown were reduced and the usual enthusiasm was much weakened. However, the fact that most of the fairs were held with a good degree of success shows the faith that the people have in the work.

During the spring months the schools of the following centres were visited by school fair organizers from the School of Agriculture: Crossfield, Mayton, Innisfail, Leslieville, Delburne, Stettler, Castor, Talbot, Coronation, Fleet, Hanna, Sedalia, Cereal, Keoma-Kathryn, Airdrie and Carstairs. These visits were made with an aim to arouse interest and enthusiasm in the fair and to give helpful suggestions and instruction on the work to be done.

SCHOLARSHIP SHORT COURSES.

Since 1922 scholarship short courses have been held at Olds each year. These courses are offered as a special incentive for better work in connection with school fairs. One boy and one girl from each fair centre are awarded this scholarship for having won the highest score of points for prizes taken at their fair. This entitles the winners to attend the short course at Olds the following summer.

The course is for one week, and regular classes in agricultural and home economics subjects are taught, while games and other forms of recreation are interspersed. The expense of this course as well as transportation costs are borne by the Government.

The short course for 1926 was held on July 5th to 10th inclusive. Thirty-three boys and thirty-five girls were in attendance. This course is a big event in the lives of these young people. They enter into all the work and sports with great interest and zest. These young people without exception become staunch supporters of the School of Agriculture and do much in the way of keeping up the attendance at that institution.

Beginning in 1926 the pupils attending the short course were scored, and the boy and girl standing highest were awarded a scholarship at the School of Agriculture for one term. The effect of this scholarship should be to create still further interest and effort in connection with school fairs and short courses.

THE EXTENSION LIBRARY.

The Extension Library was founded in 1925 by the literary society of the school. In March, 1926, it was incorporated under The Societies Act, and is now controlled by a Board of Governors, who are elected annually.

The library acquired 1,693 volumes in 1926, bringing the total number of books up to 2,406. These include all classes of educational books and fiction. Catalogues of all books added to the shelves are published every six months. These are distributed to all members of the library.

Over 9,000 volumes were circulated in 1926. The most noticeable increase was in the number of travelling libraries sent to

farmers in different parts of the province. Over 400 of these were sent out by mail. All books are sent out post-paid. Students are not charged for the use of the books, but the literary society has made substantial contributions in both 1925 and 1926. Gifts of books to the value of over \$700 were received from the staff of Queen's University, Toronto University and the Library of Parliament at Ottawa.

O.S.A. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The year 1926 must go on record as being the best the association has yet experienced, the membership showing a great increase. Financial conditions are sound, over \$830 being taken in for the year. "The O.S.A. News Letter" has doubled in size and the name has been changed to "The O.S.A. News." The Memorial to Fallen Heroes in the Great War, in the form of a splendid clock and suitable tablet, has been completed, and is erected in the main hall of the school as a lasting tribute to those ex-students who made the supreme sacrifice.

WOMEN'S EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

The Women's Experimental Union has two exhibits each year, one at each reunion, when prizes are awarded for best exhibits of cakes, bread, candies, cookies, wearing apparel, etc. Splendid co-operation, a desire for friendship with each other, appreciation of the work of the school, increased interest in home life, and consequent desire to make life more pleasant, all combine to make this women's organization successful.

SEED FAIR.

The Fifth Annual O.S.A. Seed Fair, which was held under the auspices of the O.S.A. Experimental Union on January 4th, 1927, in connection with the Alumni Reunion, was successful both from the standpoint of number of entries and quality of seed exhibited. It is a matter of interest that while Mr. Herman Trelle, of Wembley, who won first honours with his wheat, oats and white potato exhibits, most of the men winning second and third prizes were O.S.A. alumni or students, and seven of the ten men winning cash prizes on their wheat exhibits were O.S.A. men. Anyone growing seed in the Province is entitled to show at the fair, and it is hoped that even a greater number will exhibit this year. A number of the prize-winning samples were forwarded to the Provincial Seed Fair on January 18th, and stood high in the money at that fair also. At the 1926 fair there were over 100 exhibits, while at the 1927 fair there were eighty-five.

THE SEASON OF 1926.

The season of 1926 could only be called fair from the standpoint of crop production. Though the season opened early there was a lot of late seeding done on account of the poor fall the previous year making fall plowing almost impossible. The late seeding, coupled with a dry May and June, showed many crops through the country below the average. The heavy rains in late June and July changed the prospect and most farmers threshed well above

the average yield of grain, although the hay in most cases was light. The haying season was favourable, but heavy rains commenced the last part of August and continued steadily for the whole of September. Our records show that twelve inches of rain fell in the period from August 29th until September 30th. The night of September 22nd a heavy snow fell. The farmers who had seeded early were in fair shape, but those who had seeded late were up against almost impossible conditions as, after the snow, most of the grain had to be cut one way.

Weather conditions moderated about October 1st, and the work of harvesting was pushed forward rapidly. In spite of the adverse conditions many crops of wheat were reported yielding from 45 to 70 bushels per acre. The grades for the most part were low, running 3, 4 and 5.

Crop production on the Demonstration Farm for 1926 was a great deal better than the rest of the district generally. This can be attributed to the systems of crop rotation that are carried on on this farm. For seven years two rotations have been in operation. On the south side of the farm we have 112 acres divided into four fields, on which we are running the following rotation:

- First Year—Barley seeded down to sweet clover 12 lbs. and timothy 2 lbs.
- Second Year—Hay, broken in late July or early August.
- Third Year—Oats.
- Fourth Year—Summerfallow or corn sown in checked rows.

On the north side of the farm we have 132 acres divided into six fields, on which we are running the second rotation, which is as follows:

- First Year—Hay.
- Second Year—Hay or pasture broken in July or early August.
- Third Year—Wheat.
- Fourth Year—Wheat.
- Fifth Year—Summerfallow or corn and sunflowers in checked rows.
- Sixth Year—Oats seeded down to timothy 8 lbs., and sweet clover 4 lbs.

The four-year rotation we believe to be ideal for the man who has permanent pasture on his farm and who is making his living entirely from dairy cattle and hogs. This rotation furnishes the necessary cereals and also provides for both hay and ensilage crops. It will be noted also that the land intended for cereals is in both cases ready for the seed the fall before.

The second rotation is for the mixed farmer who likes a cash crop, but also looks to the livestock for much of his income. In most cases the fourth year crop could be profitably changed to barley, especially if many hogs were being produced. Here, too, it will be seen that in two places the land intended for cereals is ready in the fall.

The grain yields were good. Seventy acres of oats threshed out 4,634 bushels. When it is considered that there was some waste in harvesting and that about 12 tons of sheaf oats were reserved for horse feed, this will be seen to be a good yield. Twenty-six acres of barley gave a yield of 1,433 bushels, and twenty-four acres of wheat yielded 1,171 bushels, or 48 bushels per acre. This graded No. 4.

The ensilage crops were unsatisfactory. About 21 acres each of corn and sunflowers were sown. The corn received a serious setback when the late spring frost came. The sunflowers made good progress and a good crop was produced, but unfortunately they were sown on low land and it was found impossible to use the corn binder.

EXPERIMENTAL FIELD WORK.

The field experiments with crops and soils carried on at Olds during the past twelve years have been extensive. They are now giving results of very outstanding value in agronomy class-room instruction, for use in extension lectures, and in answering correspondence.

HORTICULTURAL.

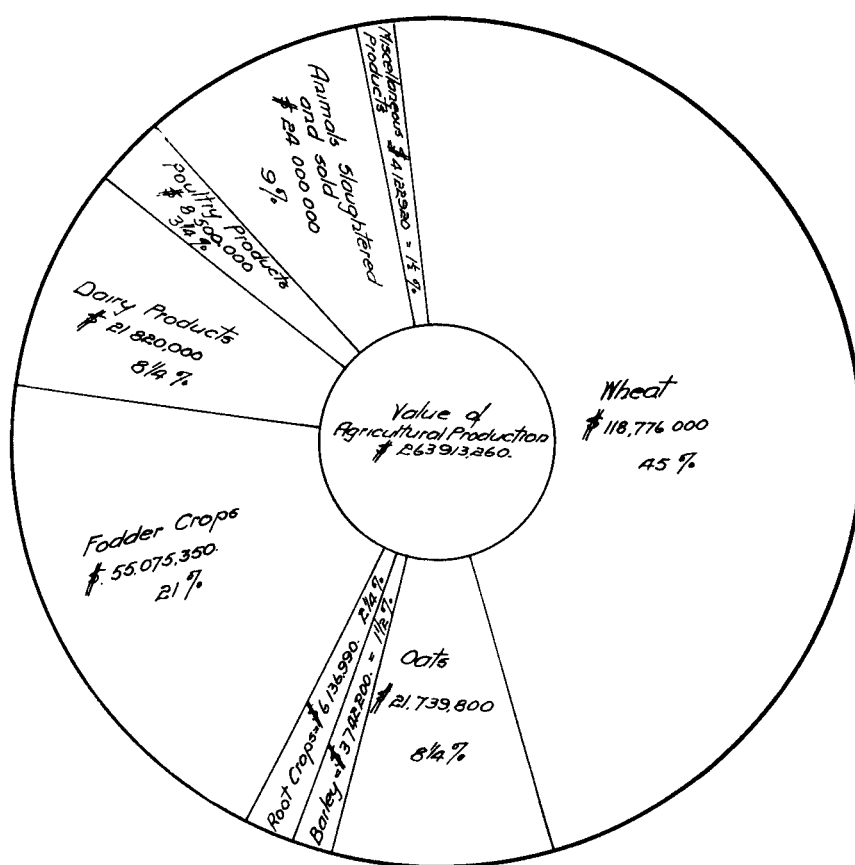
The season of 1926 might be considered ideal if judged by the excellent showing of quality of such crops as cabbage, carrots and beets. On the other hand, tomatoes, peppers, corn and vine fruits, which require hot, moist conditions, did not develop so well; yet the average crop did well. With fruits, new varieties are obtained each year, particularly of apples, crabs, plums, cherries and strawberries. In 1926 for the first time loganberries matured their fruit. There is an increasing demand for information along this line; consequently this station is endeavouring to keep abreast, if not ahead, of this demand. The display of flowers around the grounds, neatness of the place, and the large number of different plants excites many favourable comments from local visitors and those travelling from other provinces and the States.

PRECIPITATION RECORDS.

The following table gives the rainfall at Olds for the past thirteen years.

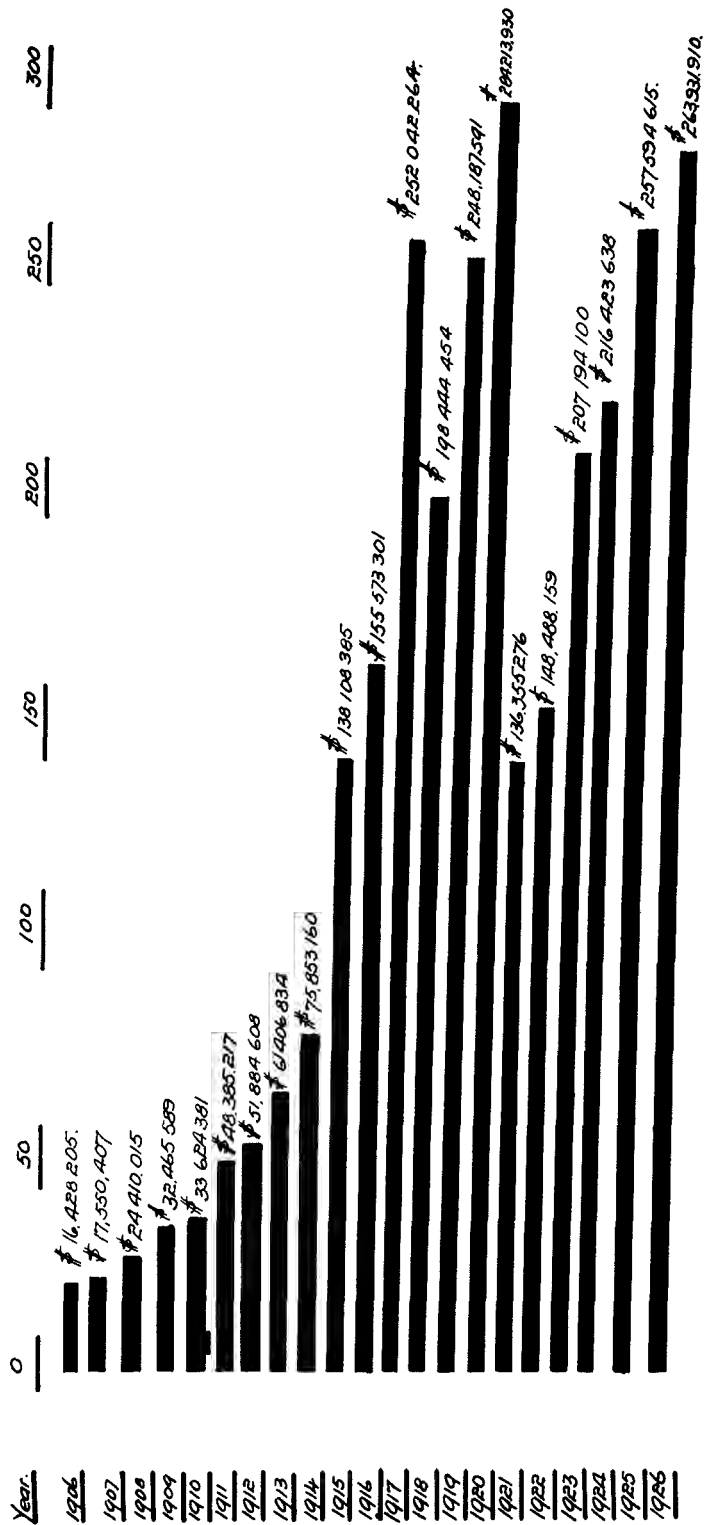
Month.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Monthly Aver.
January .....	.....	0.49	0.75	0.60	1.16	0.75	2.05	0.60	0.35	0.65	0.70	0.65	1.15	0.82
February .....	.....	0.66	0.30	0.20	0.25	0.42	0.95	0.30	0.65	1.60	0.32	1.65	1.10	0.70
March .....	.....	0.85	0.60	1.00	0.15	0.05	1.95	1.46	0.25	0.35	1.10	1.75	1.00	0.87
April	0.29	1.00	0.60	0.75	0.18	1.02	1.63	2.10	2.31	1.29	2.57	1.19	0.61	1.19
May	0.92	4.27	5.49	4.86	2.40	1.71	1.40	0.78	0.66	5.37	1.25	1.20	0.76	2.39
June	3.49	8.09	4.53	1.88	0.76	0.96	0.48	1.57	1.28	5.56	2.02	2.50	3.58	2.80
July	1.29	7.04	4.61	0.86	0.95	1.36	3.25	4.39	1.66	2.46	5.07	2.30	1.95	2.86
August	0.58	2.50	8.56	2.44	2.46	4.43	0.62	1.82	3.88	4.23	3.88	3.27	3.98	3.28
September	1.49	1.25	1.50	2.14	0.69	1.43	0.72	0.67	0.90	1.00	0.42	3.58	8.08	1.83
October	1.50	0.73	0.93	0.31	0.50	1.05	1.53	0.02	0.60	0.00	0.75	1.04	.42	0.72
November	1.70	0.52	0.80	0.65	0.05	1.37	0.20	1.17	0.25	0.01	0.37	0.38	1.35	0.67
December	1.90	0.02	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.59	0.30	0.05	0.65	0.10	1.60	1.10	0.75	0.68
Total	13.16	27.42	29.57	16.19	10.05	15.14	15.08	14.93	13.44	22.62	20.05	20.61	24.73	18.81

Value of Agricultural Production 1926
Province of Alberta



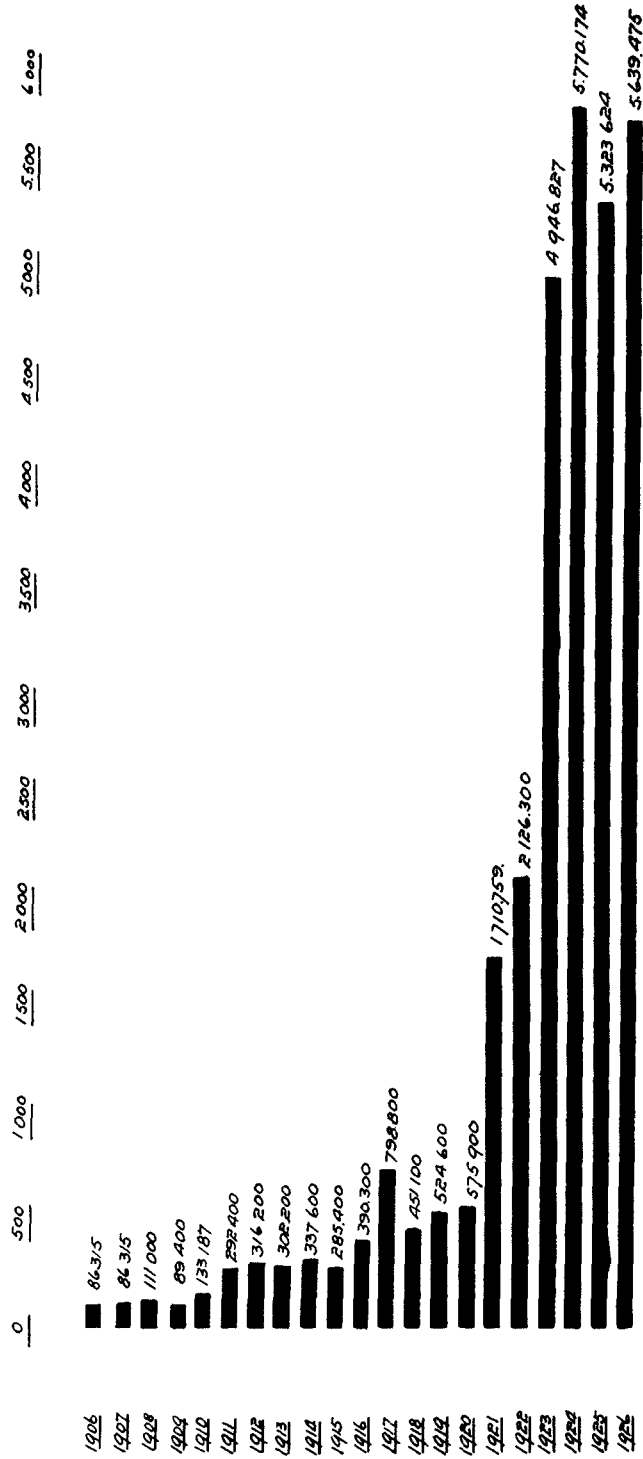
Government of the Province of Alberta
Department of Agriculture Publicity Commissioner's Office

Value of Agricultural Production 1906 to 1926 (inc.)



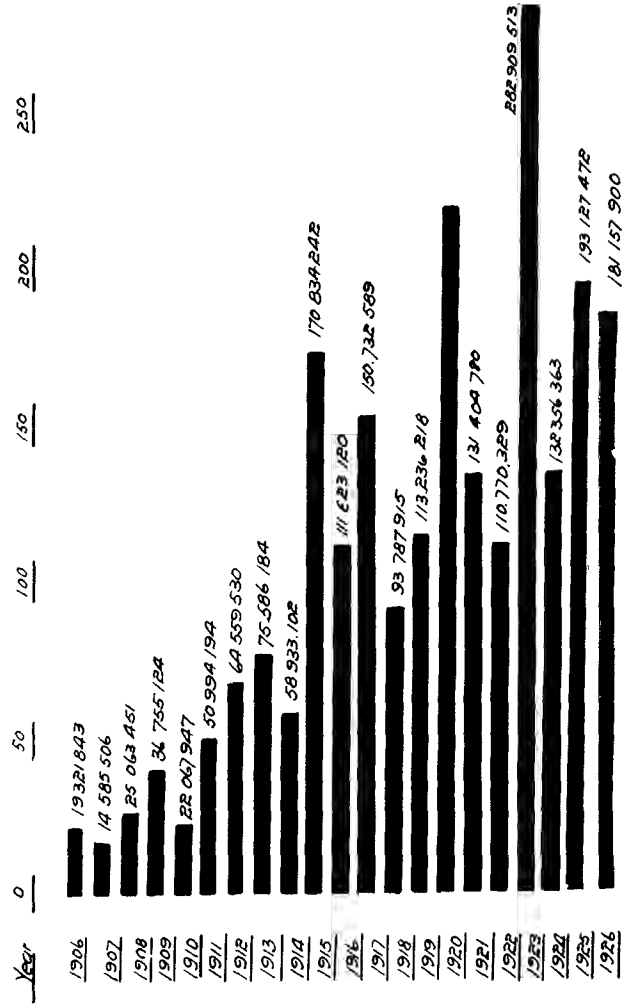
Government of the Province of Alberta
Department of Agriculture
Publicity Commissioner's Office

Fodder Crops Production (Tons) 1906 to 1926 (inc)



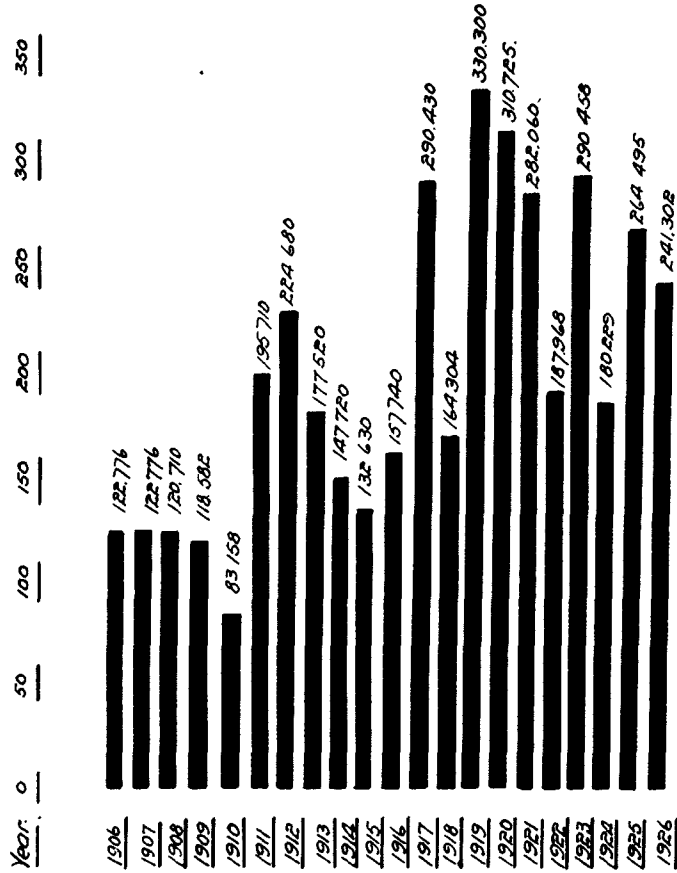
*Government of The Province of Alberta
Department of Agriculture Publicity Commissioner's Office*

Field Crops Production (Bushels) 1906 to 1926 (inc)

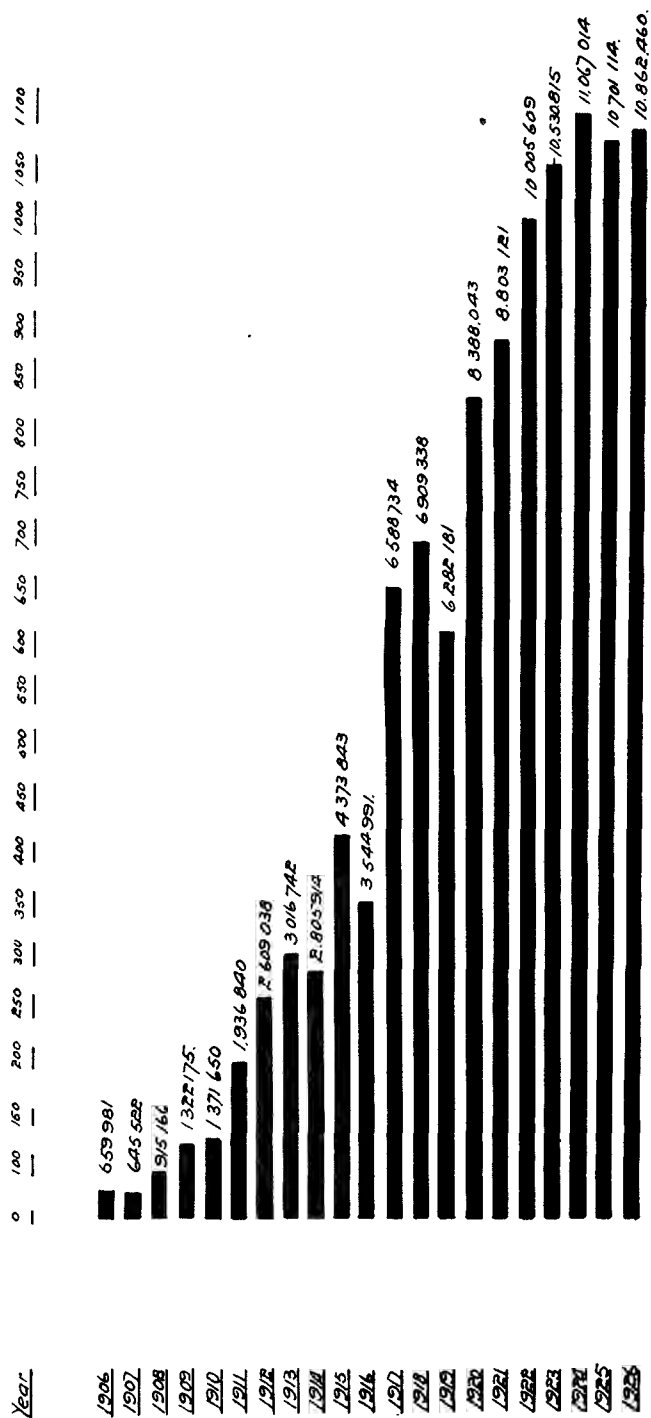


Government of The Province of Alberta.
Department of Agriculture Publicity Commissioner's Office

Root Crops Production (Tons) 1906 to 1926 (inc.).



Government of The Province of Alberta
Department of Agriculture Publicity Commissioners Office
Acres under Crops 1906 to 1926 (inc.)

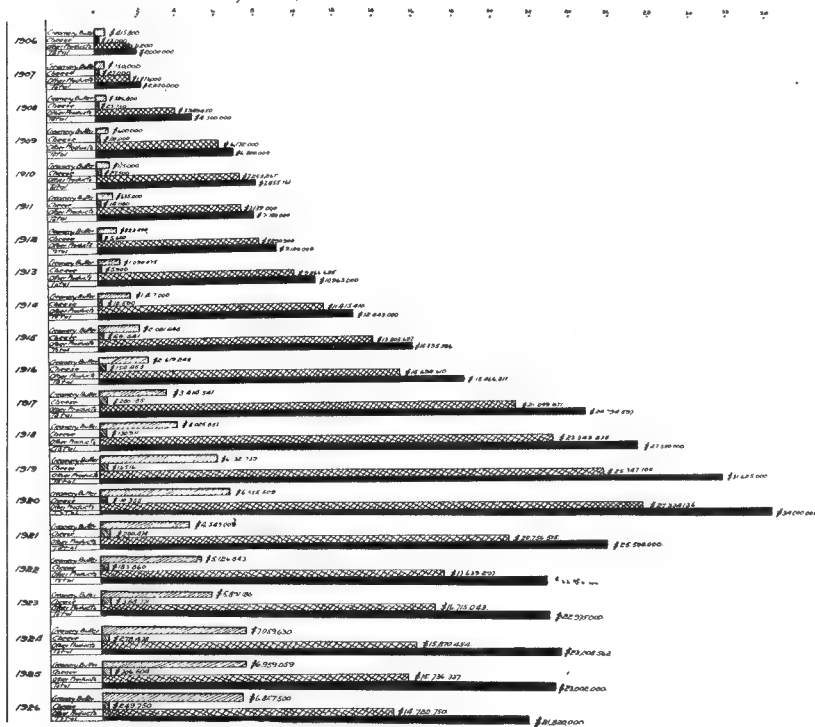


GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Department of Agriculture

Publicity Commissioners Office

Value of Dairy Products 1906 to 1926 (inc.)



MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION, SUNSHINE AND SNOW, ALBERTA, 1926

Station.	Class of Data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Precipitation for year Inches	Sunshine for year Hours	Snow for year Inches
Crop District No. 1 Jenner	Maximum	40	46	61	82	83	98	95	94	72	78	60	43	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-19	-14	3	5	29	30	37	39	14	20	-17	-29	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	19	20	32	45	55	61	69	62	44	44	22	8	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.96	1.10	0.48	0.46	0.97	1.01	1.56	0.85	1.11	0.44	1.90	0.70	11.54	.....	.....
	Snow	9.00	11.00	2.1	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	2.0	1.90	7.0	.....	.....	57.60
Bassano	Maximum	50	59	66	84	77	96	99	94	74	78	60	54	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-10	-7	10	0	34	46	48	42	17	21	-10	-26	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	25	24	35	47	56	70	70	62	44	44	23	14	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.33	0.96	0.89	0.03	0.87	2.05	0.18	1.96	1.71	0.60	1.33	0.12	10.33	.....	.....
	Snow	3.3	6.70	4.20	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	13.3	1.2	.....	.....	30.00
Brooks	Maximum	45	54	64	84	78	93	98	94	74	77	60	46	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-11	-13	7	6	27	32	32	39	16	22	-12	-28	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	20	22	34	46	54	60	63	61	45	45	22	10	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.47	0.63	0.54	0.27	1.29	1.37	0.32	2.34	1.28	0.15	1.00	0.56	10.22	.....	.....
	Snow	3.90	6.30	2.50	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.8	9.7	5.6	.....	.....	29.80
Expans Coulee (Vauxhall)	Maximum	43	59	65	86	76	94	96	93	75	77	66	54	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-14	-9	4	4	25	29	39	38	13	20	-16	-18	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	22	27	35	45	54	59	63	60	44	45	24	18	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.10	0.47	0.05	0.08	0.84	1.32	0.84	4.00	1.46	0.37	0.75	0.10	10.38	.....	.....
	Snow	1.00	2.50	0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	7.5	1.0	.....	.....	12.50
Gem	Maximum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-14	-9	6	3	26	35	39	38	13	18	-18	-35	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.30	0.94	0.58	0.15	0.79	1.56	0.86	1.39	1.42	0.88	1.33	0.70	10.30	.....	.....
	Snow	3.00	7.00	2.90	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.0	1.7	12.7	7.0	.....	.....	40.70
Medicine Hat	Maximum	45	60	66	88	83	99	101	97	74	76	64	55	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-12	-8	5	10	33	38	47	43	18	25	-10	-20	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	24	28	37	48	59	63	73	65	48	48	28	18	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.62	0.25	0.27	0.32	1.65	1.14	0.56	2.47	1.50	0.92	0.95	2.15	11.90	.....	.....
	Snow	95	111	196	270	280	322	357	250	142	170	90	94	2377	.....	42.70
	Snow	5.10	2.50	0.60	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.2	0.1	95	21.5	.....	.....	.....

Patricia	Maximum	38	39	58	80	80	92	93	91	71	77	62	48	.....
	Minimum	16	14	9	6	26	33	40	38	21	21	37	.....	.....
	Mean	18	18	31	4	52	57	66	61	44	44	28	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.64	0.55	0.26	0.18	0.97	1.04	0.65	2.26	0.78	0.21	1.10	0.12	8.76
	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	6.30	5.50	0.80	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2	0.4	10.5	1.2	26.10
Crop District No. 2														
Claresholm	Maximum	58	60	66	84	77	92	93	92	77	70	72	54	.....
	Minimum	5	0	11	3	29	31	37	36	5	20	12	22	.....
	Mean	29	29	35	44	53	57	65	58	42	45	27	22	.....
	Precipitation	0.66	0.55	0.35	0.81	0.11	3.11	1.51	2.99	6.30	0.50	0.38	0.25	17.52
	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	4.20	5.00	3.40	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.5	T	3.8	2.5	36.70
High River	Maximum	60	58	63	80	74	89	88	89	73	73	67	59	.....
	Minimum	7	12	5	4	20	25	35	32	4	16	0	32	.....
	Mean	29	28	32	40	49	52	62	54	40	43	25	18	.....
	Precipitation	0.35	0.82	1.55	0.73	0.44	0.74	3.46	2.67	5.92	0.59	1.05	0.75	19.07
	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	3.50	8.20	12.50	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.5	2.5	10.5	7.5	59.50
Lethbridge (Exp. Farm)	Maximum	51	60	67	84	77	90	92	93	73	73	66	51	.....
	Minimum	7	6	8	2	28	32	39	37	9	22	14	21	.....
	Mean	28	30	35	44	53	53	66	59	43	46	27	20	.....
	Precipitation	0.24	0.76	0.11	0.34	0.64	4.67	1.15	2.31	4.62	0.31	0.52	0.56	16.23
	Sunshine	94	102	134	238	245	293	344	246	197	197	98	103	2,304
	Snow	2.40	6.40	1.10	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.1	.....	4.8	5.6	27.30
Lundbreck	Maximum	57	55	64	79	74	86	89	83	72	70	68	46	.....
	Minimum	7	9	2	5	15	20	30	29	8	13	15	34	.....
	Mean	26	26	31	37	47	51	60	54	39	41	28	18	.....
	Precipitation	0.35	0.25	1.25	0.75	0.18	3.96	2.12	3.73	3.16	0.10	0.45	0.60	16.90
	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	.....	.....	.....	T	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	3.50	2.50	12.50	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.0	.....	4.5	6.0	43.50
Macleod	Maximum	51	59	67	84	78	93	94	93	75	72	66	52	.....
	Minimum	7	10	10	1	31	34	41	41	9	24	14	22	.....
	Mean	32	33	38	45	55	60	68	61	44	49	29	19	.....
	Precipitation	0.46	0.40	0.13	0.58	0.12	4.41	1.50	1.98	4.94	0.27	0.30	0.40	15.49
	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	4.00	3.50	1.00	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.5	.....	3.0	4.0	25.80
Okotoks	Maximum	52	57	66	84	75	91	87	92	71	78	62	52	.....
	Minimum	7	11	13	3	24	28	35	32	4	19	15	28	.....
	Mean	26	26	33	41	50	54	62	54	40	43	23	16	.....
	Precipitation	0.23	0.90	0.23	1.00	0.10	4.37	0.92	2.35	7.05	1.20	0.80	0.20	19.85
	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	2.30	9.00	1.00	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	8.0	2.0	33.30

Olds	Maximum	47	56	60	79	78	89	90	84	71	75	62	48	.....
.....	Minimum	-20	25	33	42	26	31	36	37	5	20	-1	-24	.....
.....	Mean	1.00	1.70	1.00	0.81	0.77	3.58	1.96	3.98	40	42	21	15	.....
.....	Precipitation	1.82	1.27	1.66	2.65	2.40	2.39	3.05	2.15	129	161	76	86	.....
.....	Sunshine	5.50	4.00	10.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.1	1.8	13.5	7.5	66.40
.....	Snow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Hills	Maximum	49	33	63	84	80	96	99	89	72	76	60	48	.....
.....	Minimum	-10	-28	38	0	21	28	37	35	5	15	-17	-38	.....
.....	Mean	1.9	1.3	32	42	51	56	64	56	41	41	19	7	.....
.....	Precipitation	0.42	1.04	0.51	0.08	0.82	4.04	1.88	4.07	3.16	0.16	0.30	0.30	.....
.....	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Snow	4.00	8.50	2.00	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.8	0.5	12.5	3.0	35.10
.....														
Calgary	Maximum	51	58	68	85	76	95	92	88	79	76	62	53	.....
.....	Minimum	0	-28	35	43	28	31	35	36	8	22	-8	-23	.....
.....	Mean	29	28	35	43	36	56	65	56	43	44	25	16	.....
.....	Precipitation	0.28	0.35	0.51	1.04	0.48	4.59	1.17	3.22	9.17	1.74	1.53	0.71	24.39
.....	Sunshine	1.07	1.04	1.56	1.95	2.14	2.58	3.02	1.97	160	180	103	122	2,098
.....	Snow	2.80	9.50	5.10	7.7	.....	0.3	.....	.....	13.5	1.0	14.9	7.1	61.90
.....														
Gleichen	Maximum	44	54	63	84	75	92	95	90	70	75	61	49	.....
.....	Minimum	-5	-27	33	3	25	32	40	30	8	21	-16	-30	.....
.....	Mean	20	28	33	40	47	53	61	57	39	42	26	14	.....
.....	Precipitation	0.32	0.38	0.41	0.38	1.24	2.61	0.68	2.99	3.67	0.68	1.23	1.19	.....
.....	Sunshine	3.20	3.80	2.50	1.2	1.2	1.0	.....	.....	13.2	1.5	12.3	11.7	.....
.....	Snow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....														
Banff	Maximum	36	47	59	77	77	88	90	85	75	65	51	44	.....
.....	Minimum	-26	-38	38	46	24	28	32	29	2	21	-9	-37	.....
.....	Mean	20	28	33	40	47	53	61	57	39	42	26	14	.....
.....	Precipitation	0.32	0.38	0.41	0.38	1.24	2.61	0.68	2.99	3.67	0.68	1.23	1.19	.....
.....	Sunshine	3.20	3.80	2.50	1.2	1.2	1.0	.....	.....	13.2	1.5	12.3	11.7	.....
.....	Snow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....														
Lake Louise	Maximum	32	41	50	73	74	82	88	80	68	58	48	38	.....
.....	Minimum	-22	-20	25	35	18	20	25	21	-13	13	0	-50	.....
.....	Mean	11	20	26	35	43	48	55	50	35	35	25	7	.....
.....	Precipitation	1.26	0.78	0.29	0.73	1.08	1.85	1.37	1.54	2.94	2.02	2.68	2.83	.....
.....	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Snow	12.60	7.80	2.30	3.4	0.7	T	.....	.....	18.8	6.3	26.5	28.3	106.70
.....														
Crop District No. 5	Maximum .....	.....	82	55	80	80	95	98	87	70	79	67	45	.....
Camrose	Minimum .....	.....	-18	32	41	51	56	64	58	44	17	-14	-42	.....
.....	Mean .....	.....	18	32	41	51	56	64	58	44	17	-14	-42	.....
.....	Precipitation .....	.....	.....	1.47	0.09	4.50	0.74	0.79	1.36	5.09	0.05	0.95	2.18	.....
.....	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Snow .....	.....	.....	11.00	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	0.5	9.5	20.0	49.00
.....														
Halkirk	Maximum	46	50	49	70	79	93	89	84	65	70	54	41	.....
.....	Minimum	-12	-11	28	0	33	34	42	39	15	19	-8	-29	.....
.....	Mean	20	18	26	41	52	56	64	57	41	40	15	9	.....
.....	Precipitation	0.53	0.73	0.36	0.23	1.58	2.42	3.89	2.51	2.73	0.79	0.57	0.56	16.90
.....	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Snow	4.90	7.30	3.00	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.8	1.9	5.7	5.0	38.20

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION, SUNSHINE AND SNOW, ALBERTA, 1926—Continued

Station.	Class of Data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Precipitation for year Inches	Sunshine for year Hours	Snow for year Inches
Nordegg	Maximum	48	50	59	73	73	84	88	78	69	66	57	50	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-3	-12	3	-19	22	25	30	30	5	18	-14	-32	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	24	26	32	37	44	48	57	50	40	40	25	17	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	1.20	0.25	2.01	0.63	0.29	3.46	2.47	3.53	6.21	0.30	0.90	0.70	21.95	.....	.....
	Snow	12.00	2.50	15.00	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0	3.0	9.0	7.0	.....	.....	73.50
Rocky Mountain House	Maximum	46	58	56	81	77	.....	89	81	73	73	57	48	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-11	-20	8	-5	21	.....	29	32	5	14	-19	-32	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	19	20	31	39	49	.....	60	53	39	39	22	11	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.40	0.70	0.48	0.68	1.26	.....	2.06	5.29	8.39	0.03	1.13	0.55	20.97	.....	.....
	Snow	4.00	7.00	4.80	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0	0.3	11.3	5.5	.....	.....	51.90
Wetaskiwin	Maximum	47	54	55	81	75	87	88	82	78	77	61	46	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-21	-21	-11	-2	25	29	34	34	14	15	-21	-38	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	13	15	28	41	50	54	62	56	42	40	20	11	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	1.30	1.10	1.20	0.07	2.32	3.47	1.33	3.35	4.23	0.34	1.02	1.58	21.81	.....	.....
	Snow	13.00	11.00	12.00	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.5	.....	7.3	13.3	.....	.....	76.60
Alix	Maximum	55	59	59	84	81	92	94	86	73	80	61	51	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-17	-22	-16	-2	24	28	37	34	11	13	-14	-41	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	22	19	32	44	52	55	63	56	42	42	20	11	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.70	0.72	1.23	0.17	3.19	2.35	3.30	3.44	3.82	0.22	1.87	1.53	22.54	.....	.....
	Snow	7.00	7.20	10.00	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	17.3	15.0	.....	.....	56.50
Hillsdown	Maximum	49	51	60	82	78	90	88	84	71	76	61	49	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-7	-13	2	-2	25	34	40	37	13	19	-11	-29	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	25	22	32	44	52	55	62	56	42	44	23	15	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.75	0.70	1.20	0.18	2.15	0.92	2.04	3.43	4.75	0.60	1.48	1.30	19.55	.....	.....
	Snow	7.00	7.00	10.00	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.0	14.5	13.0	.....	.....	55.00
Lacombe (Exp. Farm)	Maximum	47	59	57	80	80	84	94	84	77	79	64	53	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-12	-15	-2	-8	28	34	34	34	6	11	-11	-34	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	18	23	32	42	54	55	62	55	42	44	20	14	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	1.08	1.08	0.88	0.39	3.4	2.65	2.66	5.02	5.1	0.62	1.39	0.98	24.73	.....	.....
	Snow	8.3	13.0	18.7	293	268	260	320	236	13.1	183	13.9	8.3	.....	.....	59.60

Perbeck	Maximum	45	50	59	84	75	87	88	85	70	74	60	46	.....
	Minimum	-10	-12	3	0	21	34	39	31	8	20	-16	-30	.....
	Mean	23	20	32	43	52	55	63	57	42	41	21	10	.....
	Precipitation	0.70	0.50	0.70	.....	2.67	1.95	2.74	3.35	3.11	0.37	1.00	0.90	17.99
	Sunshine	7.00	5.00	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0	1.0	10.0	9.0	.....
	Snow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.00
Red Deer	Maximum	44	56	57	83	77	95	94	87	78	78	61	50	.....
	Minimum	-7	-15	-1	-6	25	30	36	36	9	18	-16	-34	.....
	Mean	21	21	31	51	51	54	63	55	42	42	21	11	.....
	Precipitation	0.94	1.45	0.55	0.16	3.56	1.05	2.92	5.32	5.72	0.32	1.58	1.20	24.77
	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	8.8	13.50	2.70	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.3	0.8	15.8	12.0	67.90
Springdale	Maximum	47	52	51	77	74	87	86	78	70	74	59	.....	.....
	Minimum	-15	-26	-9	-2	21	32	34	31	7	15	-17	.....	.....
	Mean	19	19	28	40	52	59	52	39	39	39	19	.....	.....
	Precipitation	1.40	1.38	1.33	0.03	3.79	3.96	2.21	5.24	4.25	0.45	1.33	.....	25.37
	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	13.00	13.80	13.30	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.0	1.0	13.3	.....	70.70
Stettler	Maximum	44	48	50	70	65	74	85	81	66	64	48	47	.....
	Minimum	-12	-12	-2	-1	28	32	38	38	12	18	-10	-36	.....
	Mean	21	18	26	38	47	51	60	54	41	38	19	10	.....
	Precipitation	0.58	0.73	0.90	0.13	3.33	2.67	4.09	2.42	2.67	0.66	1.40	2.12	21.70
	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	5.8	7.80	9.00	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.0	0.8	14.0	21.0	69.20
Crop District No. 6	Maximum	42	51	51	81	82	94	100	86	73	77	57	42	.....
Ranfurly	Minimum	-25	-20	-6	-7	24	31	38	30	10	12	-20	-42	.....
	Mean	16	15	24	41	52	56	66	58	42	39	15	5	.....
	Precipitation	0.92	1.15	1.37	0.38	2.85	1.50	1.35	3.54	2.28	0.57	1.23	1.24	18.38
	Sunshine	89	105	220	256	252	278	322	208	114	120	62	94	2.120
	Snow	6.10	11.20	12.99	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.1	0.5	12.1	8.0	59.30
Vermillion	Maximum	42	48	49	79	81	93	94	85	70	74	55	48	.....
	Minimum	-29	-29	-2	.....	23	34	34	32	15	11	-21	-35	.....
	Mean	12	13	24	.....	51	55	64	57	41	38	14	2	.....
	Precipitation	0.50	1.00	0.20	0.32	4.69	2.55	1.94	4.86	1.56	0.31	0.90	1.20	21.23
	Sunshine	87	91	198	186	199	247	291	185	104	121	52	97	1.858
	Snow	5.00	19.00	2.00	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.0	1.0	9.0	12.0	48.20
Viking (Glenora)	Maximum	40	47	48	80	79	95	93	88	72	77	57	42	.....
	Minimum	-21	-16	-6	-15	32	35	38	30	9	12	-19	-45	.....
	Mean	17	17	23	40	52	56	63	56	41	39	16	7	.....
	Precipitation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.26	1.18	1.02	3.26	1.93	0.00	0.45	.....	.....
	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	4.5	.....	.....
Iron River (Maloy P.O.)	Maximum	46	52	54	77	78	89	93	81	71	73	53	42	.....
	Minimum	-31	-22	-25	-7	17	26	36	28	6	8	-28	-37	.....
	Mean	15	15	25	39	49	53	62	55	4	36	15	4	.....
	Precipitation	0.46	0.33	0.53	0.24	0.90	0.90	1.00	2.01	0.93	0.65	1.05	0.05	9.05
	Sunshine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	4.60	3.30	3.80	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.0	3.0	10.5	0.5	29.20

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION, SUNSHINE AND SNOW, ALBERTA, 1926—Continued

Station.	Class of Data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Precipitation for year Inches	Sunshine for year Hours	Snow for year Inches
Crop District No. 7 Calmar	Maximum	50	55	56	82	75	89	89	80	75	77	60	50	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-16	-18	-3	2	27	32	34	33	15	15	-16	-32	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	22	20	31	42	51	62	62	54	42	40	19	12	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.97	0.73	0.30	0.48	4.87	2.66	0.55	5.86	3.45	0.38	1.56	1.52	23.84	.....	.....
	Sunshine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campsie	Snow	8.50	7.30	5.30	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	11.9	12.2	.....	.....	48.20
	Maximum	51	56	58	81	78	89	94	80	76	79	61	47	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-22	-22	2	-2	21	31	34	25	17	12	-22	-42	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	20	19	32	42	50	54	62	55	43	40	18	8	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.68	0.47	0.52	0.29	2.89	2.77	0.84	5.67	3.24	0.62	2.05	0.93	20.97	.....	.....
Edmonton	Sunshine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	6.80	4.70	2.00	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.8	11.8	6.2	.....	.....	34.30
	Maximum	48	55	57	80	76	89	91	80	74	77	57	46	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-17	-12	-5	0	30	30	38	34	18	15	-17	-35	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	21	19	30	43	52	55	65	57	42	39	18	11	.....	.....	.....
Helder	Precipitation	0.64	0.30	0.39	0.32	3.61	12.17	2.21	4.84	2.79	0.58	1.01	1.47	30.83	.....	.....
	Sunshine	78	90	204	289	284	275	353	216	132	130	75	84	.....	2,210	.....
	Snow	6.30	3.00	8.30	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.2	0.9	9.6	10.9	.....	.....	51.60
	Maximum	48	55	58	82	77	88	90	79	74	79	61	46	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-19	-10	3	3	23	32	36	29	17	14	-20	-35	.....	.....	.....
Radway	Mean	21	23	34	42	51	54	61	54	42	40	19	12	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.39	0.52	0.61	0.22	3.10	0.54	1.23	4.33	2.30	0.40	1.39	0.55	16.68	.....	.....
	Sunshine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	3.90	5.20	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	T	16.8	3.0	.....	.....	31.40
	Maximum	46	53	56	80	77	89	94	82	74	77	58	47	.....	.....	.....
Strathcona	Minimum	-27	-18	-16	-3	23	29	30	24	9	8	-28	-46	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	17	16	26	41	50	54	61	56	41	39	15	6	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.38	.....	0.30	.....	1.54	1.75	0.69	2.42	1.23	0.69	1.80	.....	10.80	.....	.....
	Sunshine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snow	3.80	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.0	2.0	18.0	.....	.....	.....	29.80
Strathcona	Maximum	51	53	56	80	75	88	90	79	74	77	58	49	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-21	-9	-7	5	28	34	35	34	11	11	-17	-44	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	22	22	30	44	51	62	62	55	42	39	19	11	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.65	0.33	0.76	0.08	4.36	2.09	T	2.97	3.30	0.46	1.32	1.76	18.08	.....	.....
	Sunshine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snow	Snow	6.50	3.30	4.60	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.0	1.3	12.0	10.3	.....	.....	49.30

Athabaska Landing	Maximum	45	50	54	79	78	89	94	82	75	67	58	47	.....
	Minimum	-25	-13	-10	-7	27	28	32	29	17	11	-38	-38	.....
	Mean	17	19	28	39	50	54	63	55	40	37	17	0	.....
	Precipitation	1.65	0.06	1.39	0.44	3.44	1.73	0.23	3.42	2.67	1.35	1.23	0.32	17.93
	Sunshine	16.50	0.50	13.50	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0	1.3	12.3	3.0	61.90
Athabaska	Maximum	46	55	55	82	77	91	96	79	76	76	57	43	.....
	Minimum	-30	-35	-20	-10	19	29	33	30	16	13	-34	-44	.....
	Mean	15	19	27	40	51	54	62	56	42	37	15	5	.....
	Precipitation	0.43	0.15	0.57	0.31	2.34	1.77	1.05	4.03	1.43	1.67	1.35	0.43	16.23
	Sunshine	4.30	1.00	5.50	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.5	18.5	3.5	40.30
Meanook	Maximum	45	53	55	79	75	90	94	80	75	78	58	49	.....
	Minimum	-18	-9	0	2	30	35	38	37	16	9	-20	-28	.....
	Mean	19	20	29	43	52	55	65	58	42	39	16	10	.....
	Precipitation	0.58	0.16	1.49	0.58	3.09	1.65	0.58	4.64	3.44	0.97	1.50	0.78	19.46
	Sunshine	5.70	0.50	12.50	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.5	5.0	14.8	4.8	55.60
Crop District No. 8 Coalspur	Maximum	50	50	58	76	80	86	89	77	71	69	62	53	.....
	Minimum	-9	-20	-2	-23	17	24	26	22	-5	9	-27	-37	.....
	Mean	22	21	29	36	43	48	55	50	36	36	16	11	.....
	Precipitation	0.63	0.30	1.10	0.46	0.76	2.43	1.27	4.48	5.80	0.57	3.70	1.15	23.15
	Sunshine	6.30	8.00	8.80	0.8	.....	0.3	.....	.....	.....	3.3	37.0	11.5	76.00
Edson	Maximum	54	59	61	81	80	90	93	80	74	76	65	50	.....
	Minimum	-4	-21	6	5	25	32	34	34	8	15	-17	-34	.....
	Mean	25	24	35	42	49	52	62	54	40	41	21	13	.....
	Precipitation	0.60	0.70	0.10	0.66	0.95	5.18	2.37	3.22	3.54	0.35	2.07	0.83	20.57
	Sunshine	6.00	7.00	T	1.5	.....	T	.....	.....	14.5	3.0	19.5	8.0	59.50
Entrance	Maximum	53	56	65	77	79	86	93	80	76	68	62	51	.....
	Minimum	-5	-5	10	-9	22	27	33	28	6	17	-14	-22	.....
	Mean	32	29	36	41	47	51	60	55	41	41	23	19	.....
	Precipitation	0.70	0.30	0.86	0.41	0.70	2.50	1.67	3.84	4.29	0.65	2.28	0.80	19.00
	Sunshine	7.00	3.00	3.40	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	2.28	8.0	46.30
Fort Chipewyan	Maximum	40	41	46	67	78	.....	90	81	68	63	43	40	.....
	Minimum	-40	-35	-14	17	17	.....	34	28	21	-30	-38	-38	.....
	Mean	-3	-3	12	29	47	.....	65	57	43	30	11	-1	.....
	Precipitation	0.85	0.60	.....	0.56	0.96	.....	3.48	0.94	0.88	1.45	0.70	1.65	11.47
	Sunshine	2.50	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	11.8	7.0	16.5	45.30

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION, SUNSHINE AND SNOW, ALBERTA, 1926—Continued

Station.	Class of Data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Precipitation for year Inches	Sunshine for year Hours	Snow for year Inches
Fort McMurray	Maximum	48	48	62	77	80	88	93	80	70	75	48	47	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-47	-32	-20	-1	17	26	31	27	9	5	-42	-55	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	3	10	20	35	50	54	63	56	41	34	10	-4	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.97	0.53	0.29	0.99	1.70	0.76	1.86	1.38	1.01	1.54	1.14	0.80	12.97	.....	51.50
Grouard	Maximum	51	49	55	77	81	90	93	85	75	74	59	44	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-31	-35	5	6	28	33	35	32	18	11	-20	-40	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	19	17	31	41	51	57	65	57	45	38	20	8	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.45	0.90	.....	0.60	2.01	2.50	1.11	1.44	2.64	0.93	0.70	1.57	14.85	.....	32.50
Jasper	Maximum	40	51	61	77	77	88	95	84	74	61	55	50	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	0	-5	14	-1	24	32	34	32	13	20	-5	-32	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	23	30	36	40	48	54	63	57	41	41	26	15	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	1.14	0.23	0.38	0.39	0.67	0.75	1.19	0.77	1.24	0.65	0.52	1.35	9.28	.....	25.70
Slave Lake	Maximum	47	50	65	74	78	89	88	78	70	70	58	45	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-20	-20	21	-4	26	32	36	31	16	14	-10	-34	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	16	16	27	38	49	54	63	54	41	36	17	7	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	1.32	0.72	0.60	0.38	3.07	2.29	2.35	2.01	1.69	1.52	0.88	0.90	17.90	.....	48.00
Wabasca	Maximum	45	49	60	73	80	87	89	80	71	77	57	43	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-28	-20	18	0	28	34	40	36	16	12	-16	-40	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	8	14	29	36	54	60	64	58	43	38	16	7	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.50	0.25	.....	0.20	2.49	1.71	3.60	2.96	0.59	2.53	0.50	0.55	15.88	.....	17.30
Bear Lake	Maximum	43	46	62	79	84	87	93	82	74	70	58	45	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	-23	-16	35	47	56	62	67	57	41	14	-13	-31	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	17	16	33	41	49	54	63	55	44	33	19	7	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.35	0.70	.....	0.03	1.90	2.55	1.09	2.35	0.99	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Lodge (Exp. Farm)	Maximum	35.00	7.00	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.3	10.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum	48	50	56	76	80	82	80	77	77	65	65	47	.....	.....	.....
	Mean	27	28	36	43	49	53	61	55	42	38	32	20	.....	.....	.....
	Precipitation	0.50	0.45	0.28	0.91	1.06	4.45	2.05	0.50	1.84	0.68	1.46	1.17	15.58	.....	.....
	Sunshine	78	74	163	226	276	265	321	242	134	195	266	190	1,980	.....	.....
	Snow	5.00	4.00	2.50	0.0	.....	22.7	.....	.....	7.6	5.0	13.0	4.5	.....	.....	64.30

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1925-1926.

1925

1926

Acreage	Yield per acre Bush.	Total Yield Bush.	Price	Value	FIELD CROPS	Acreage	Yield per acre Bush.	Total Yield Bush.	Price	Value
5,687,449	18	102,374,082	\$1.12	\$114,658,971.84	Spring Wheat	6,057,000	18½	112,047,000	\$1.05	\$117,649,350.00
32,300	18	581,400	1.12	651,168.00	Winter Wheat	58,000	18½	1,073,000	1.05	1,126,650.00
5,719,749	18	102,955,482	1.12	115,310,133.84	All Wheat	6,115,000	18½	113,120,000	1.05	118,776,000.00
2,397,200	31	74,313,200	.35	26,009,620.00	Oats	1,907,000	30	57,310,000	.38	21,738,800.00
552,727	25	13,818,175	.43	5,941,815.25	Barley	405,000	22	8,610,000	.43	3,742,200.00
133,398	12	1,600,736	.65	1,040,478.40	Rye	112,000	12	1,344,000	.65	874,220.00
5,000	7	35,000	1.75	61,250.00	Flax	11,700	7	81,900	1.50	122,850.00
15,026	25	375,650	.35	131,477.50	Mixed Grains	15,700	30	471,000	1.50	232,600.00
1,833	15	25,245	1.50	37,867.50	Peas	1,000	15	15,000	1.50	22,500.00
332	12	3,984	2.25	8,964.00	Beans	410	15	6,000	2.25	13,500.00
8,825,115		193,127,472		\$148,541,612.49	Total Field Crops..	8,567,810		181,157,900		\$145,613,370.00

Cwt.	Cwt.	ROOT CROPS	Cwt.	Cwt.
32,359	100	Potatoes	91	2,962,050
8,555	143.3	Turnips, Mangolds, etc.	130	1,118,000
5,400	7.65	Sugar Beets	Tons	37,300
46,314		Total Root Crops..		
				\$ 3,880,285.50
				2,023,580.00
				251,775.00
				\$ 6,155,640.50

Tons	Tons	FODDER CROPS	Tons	Tons
1,432,332	3	Green Feed	2½	4,525,000
258,471	1½	Hay and Clover....	1¾	1,850,000
48,995	3	Alfalfa	2¼	2,278,700
73,700	4½	Fodder Corn	2½	1,871,725
16,137	10	Sunflowers	4½	1,310,375.00
1,829,685		Total Fodder Crops	10	1,125,000.00
				425,000.00
				\$ 55,075,350.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS							
1925				1926			
No. of Creameries 99	Total Pro- duction, lbs. 19,630,101	Price c. 35.45	Value \$ 6,959,059.00	No. of Creameries 99	Total Pro- duction, lbs. 20,750,000	Price c. 33	Value \$ 6,847,500.00
No. of Factories 14	1,473,835	20.8	306,604.00	No. of Factories 15	1,350,000	18½	249,750.00
			15,736,337.00				14,722,750.00
			\$23,092,000.00				\$21,820,000.00

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS					
1925			1926		
Total Production Lbs.	Price	Value	Total Production Lbs.	Price	Value
306,000	\$0.30	90,000.00	Alfalfa Seed	\$0.35	\$ 175,000.00
115,000	.20	23,000.00	Honey	.17	36,550.00
1,540,000	.28	431,200.00	Wool	.19	436,000.00
		8,000,000.00	Poultry Products		8,500,000.00
		2,500,000.00	Game and Furs		2,100,000.00
		23,000,000.00	Animals Slaughtered and Sold		24,000,000.00
		\$34,044,200.00	Total Miscellaneous Products		\$35,267,550.00

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1925-1926.

1925		1926	
Acreage Under Cultivation.		Value of Production.	
10,701,114	Field, Root and Fodder Crops	\$200,548,415.99	Field, Root and Fodder Crops....
2,586,346	Summerfallow	23,002,000.00	Dairy Products
414,720	Breaking this year	34,944,200.00	Miscellaneous Products
13,702,180	Total Acreage under Cultivation	\$257,594,615.99	Total Value of Production
			\$263,931,910.50

NOTE.—The above statement is an estimate of the market value only of agricultural products during 1926. Not all of the crops mentioned are cash crops, as the value of much of the fodder crops is included again in livestock marketed. The statement presented is merely an effort to estimate the market value of products.

HON. GEO. HOADLEY,
Minister of Agriculture.

COLIN G. GROFF,
Publicity Commissioner.

ESTIMATED GRAIN YIELDS BY CROP DISTRICTS, ALBERTA

For the years 1925 and 1926 (Round Figures)

1925						1926		
Total Estimated Acreage	Esti- mated Aver. Yield Bush.	Estimated Total Yield Bush.				Total Estimated Acreage	Esti- mated Aver. Yield Bush.	Estimated Total Yield Bush.
FALL WHEAT								
400	7	2,800	Crop	District	No. 1.....	11,650	8	93,200
2,000	25	50,000	Crop	District	No. 2.....	10,200	17 ½	178,500
4,500	18	81,000	Crop	District	No. 3.....	11,200	28 ½	319,200
17,500	15	262,500	Crop	District	No. 4.....	4,100	18	73,800
1,200	20	24,000	Crop	District	No. 5.....	3,450	32	110,400
6,400	24	155,000	Crop	District	No. 6.....	10,100	16	161,600
200	18	3,600	Crop	District	No. 7.....	5,800	19	110,200
100	17	1,700	Crop	District	No. 8.....	1,500	17 ½	26,250
SPRING WHEAT								
795,000	10	7,950,000	Crop	District	No. 1.....	902,200	9	8,119,800
1,053,000	19	19,988,000	Crop	District	No. 2.....	942,300	22	20,730,600
1,625,000	17 ½	28,437,000	Crop	District	No. 3.....	1,783,500	18 ½	32,994,750
674,000	23	15,502,000	Crop	District	No. 4.....	690,000	20	13,800,000
548,000	20	10,960,000	Crop	District	No. 5.....	649,000	22	14,278,000
520,000	18	9,360,000	Crop	District	No. 6.....	515,000	18 ½	9,527,500
335,000	24	8,040,000	Crop	District	No. 7.....	395,000	23	9,085,000
137,000	16	2,192,000	Crop	District	No. 8.....	180,000	19 ½	3,510,000
OATS								
119,300	24	2,863,200	Crop	District	No. 1.....	113,000	22	2,486,000
237,500	30	7,125,000	Crop	District	No. 2.....	184,000	34	6,256,000
455,000	28	12,740,000	Crop	District	No. 3.....	388,000	28	10,864,000
320,000	35	11,200,000	Crop	District	No. 4.....	214,000	30	6,420,000
486,000	34	16,504,000	Crop	District	No. 5.....	376,000	32	12,032,000
329,000	27	8,883,000	Crop	District	No. 6.....	259,000	25	6,475,000
343,500	36	12,366,000	Crop	District	No. 7.....	278,000	32	8,896,000
107,000	25	2,675,000	Crop	District	No. 8.....	95,000	40	3,800,000
BARLEY								
17,700	27	477,900	Crop	District	No. 1.....	13,300	27	359,100
51,600	22	1,135,200	Crop	District	No. 2.....	33,000	22	726,000
46,400	20	928,000	Crop	District	No. 3.....	36,200	17 ½	633,500
78,700	28	2,203,600	Crop	District	No. 4.....	48,500	20	970,000
129,200	25	3,230,000	Crop	District	No. 5.....	105,000	26	2,730,000
57,600	20	1,152,000	Crop	District	No. 6.....	41,000	20	820,000
155,500	28	4,354,000	Crop	District	No. 7.....	114,000	20	2,280,000
16,000	20	320,000	Crop	District	No. 8.....	14,000	28	392,000
RYE								
43,000	8	344,000	Crop	District	No. 1.....	42,400	7	296,800
9,070	13	117,900	Crop	District	No. 2.....	8,600	12 ½	107,500
44,000	12	528,000	Crop	District	No. 3.....	31,500	13	409,500
5,730	20	140,000	Crop	District	No. 4.....	3,150	15 ½	48,800
13,800	16	210,800	Crop	District	No. 5.....	10,150	19	192,850
9,700	12	112,400	Crop	District	No. 6.....	9,400	13	122,200
3,600	15	54,000	Crop	District	No. 7.....	2,900	26	75,400
4,500	20	90,000	Crop	District	No. 8.....	3,900	23 ½	91,650

FIELD CROPS OF ALBERTA—1906 TO 1926 (INC.)
Showing acreage under cultivation, Yields, Value, etc.

Year.	SPRING WHEAT					FALL WHEAT						
	Acreage	Total Yield Bus.	Average		Price	Total Value	Acreage	Total Yield Bus.	Average		Price	Total Value
			Yield Bus.	Wt. Lbs.					Yield Bus.	Wt. Lbs.		
1906	115,502	2,664,661	23.07	.....	\$.61	1,625,443	61,625	1,301,359	21.11	.....	\$.71	923,965
1907	123,935	2,261,610	18.25	.....	.....	1,990,217	83,965	1,932,925	20.66	.....	.....	1,855,608
1908	212,677	4,001,594	18.81	58.39	.88	2,620,947	104,956	3,093,422	29.47	61.30	.96	2,258,198
1909	324,472	6,155,455	18.97	59.50	.72	4,431,938	102,167	2,312,844	22.63	61.70	.79	1,836,752
1910	450,493	5,697,556	12.85	59.64	.68	3,874,610	142,467	2,206,564	15.48	60.48	.72	1,588,726
1911	757,493	12,730,238	20.75	58.90	.58	9,123,538	182,671	4,336,749	23.74	59.46	.75	3,252,562
1912	957,874	17,434,774	18.20	58.01	.53	9,240,430	120,811	2,395,875	19.83	59.63	.59	1,413,566
1913	1,043,114	20,360,104	19.51	61.12	.61	12,419,663	83,719	1,250,129	14.93	60.96	.62	1,715,080
1914	889,561	15,102,083	15.26	60.75	.91	13,742,836	49,930	1,347,204	16.77	58.26	.94	786,972
1915	2,098,123	65,289,000	31.12	61.57	.88	57,454,330	39,908	1,249,000	31.30	61.32	.84	1,049,160
1916	1,549,075	41,163,471	26.57	58.00	1.33	54,747,416	18,663	447,475	23.90	61.19	1.39	621,990
1917	2,622,853	51,806,339	19.00	60.86	1.73	89,624,102	51,704	1,023,173	20.00	60.53	1.98	2,025,833
1918	3,013,371	33,090,544	12.65	59.94	1.92	44,333,845	44,065	660,975	15.00	60.00	1.92	1,269,072
1919	2,827,935	33,935,224	12.00	60.07	2.31	78,390,367	38,475	639,450	16.62	60.80	2.43	1,553,863
1920	4,035,003	82,712,738	20.50	61.32	1.52	125,723,362	37,990	712,777	18.76	61.00	1.52	1,083,421
1921	4,564,290	51,576,000	11.30	61.77	.77	39,714,000	85,114	1,468,000	17.25	60.33	.71	1,042,000
1922	5,701,041	64,991,867	11.40	60.58	.77	50,043,737	84,554	748,826	11.60	60.50	.74	1,554,131
1923	5,088,383	142,475,000	28.00	61.47	.65	92,608,750	84,260	2,359,000	28.00	60.00	.65	1,533,350
1924	5,649,552	61,045,072	11.00	59.73	1.20	73,254,037	24,261	266,871	11.00	60.66	1.20	320,245
1925	5,687,449	102,374,082	18.00	60.46	1.12	114,658,972	32,300	581,400	18.00	59.06	1.12	651,168
1926	6,057,000	112,047,000	18.50	59.46	1.05	117,649,350	58,000	1,073,000	18.50	59.44	1.05	1,126,650

WHEAT												
Total of Spring and Fall Wheat												
1906	177,127	3,966,020	22.39	.....	\$.65	2,549,408	335,728	13,136,913	30.12	.....	\$.25	3,284,228
1907	207,900	4,194,535	20.17	.....	.92	3,845,825	307,093	9,247,914	30.11	.....	.....	3,144,290
1908	317,633	7,094,526	22.34	.59	.67	4,779,145	481,145	15,922,974	36.93	39.37	.27	4,299,203
1909	426,639	8,467,799	19.85	.59	.74	6,258,680	693,901	24,819,661	35.76	39.92	.24	5,956,719
1910	592,960	7,904,520	13.33	59.86	.69	5,463,336	492,589	12,158,330	24.68	38.05	.29	3,890,730
1911	940,164	20,066,387	21.35	59.02	.62	12,376,100	669,827	27,604,993	41.21	37.34	.28	7,729,398
1912	1,078,685	19,830,349	18.48	58.23	.54	10,653,996	971,969	37,085,234	38.15	38.94	.24	8,900,456
1913	1,126,833	21,610,233	19.17	61.10	.61	13,194,743	1,231,450	44,078,325	36.09	38.67	.24	10,578,798
1914	1,039,491	15,939,287	15.33	60.17	.91	14,529,868	1,147,382	34,597,117	30.15	38.01	.42	10,580,789
1915	2,138,031	66,538,000	31.12	61.52	.88	58,503,430	1,570,596	90,582,694	57.66	37.76	.31	28,060,635
1916	1,567,738	41,610,946	26.54	58.45	1.33	55,369,406	1,334,927	60,798,239	43.78	37.36	.46	27,867,189
1917	2,674,557	62,829,012	19.75	60.81	1.74	91,649,935	2,667,291	85,726,170	32.14	37.09	.49	34,007,487
1918	3,062,436	33,751,519	7.75	59.97	1.92	45,602,917	2,651,548	60,322,717	22.75	35.94	.73	44,035,583
1919	2,866,410	34,574,474	12.06	60.11	2.31	79,944,230	2,829,025	65,725,085	28.22	36.60	.26	44,064,064
1920	4,072,993	83,425,515	20.48	61.30	1.52	126,806,733	3,089,757	115,079,241	37.25	38.09	.26	41,428,526
1921	4,619,404	53,044,000	11.40	61.66	.77	40,756,000	2,389,740	64,192,000	30.00	37.38	.29	15,406,000
1922	5,765,595	65,740,693	11.40	60.58	.77	50,597,868	1,614,506	34,711,750	21.50	36.07	.25	6,620,287
1923	5,172,643	144,834,000	28	61.44	.65	94,142,100	2,299,546	114,977,300	50	38.08	.28	32,193,644
1924	5,673,813	61,311,943	11	59.75	1.20	73,574,332	1,847,632	55,428,960	30	39.70	.24	22,723,874
1925	5,719,749	102,955,482	18	60.33	1.12	115,310,140	2,397,200	74,313,200	31	36.10	.35	26,009,620
1926	6,115,000	113,120,000	18.50	59.46	1.05	118,776,000	1,907,000	57,210,000	30	34.12	.38	21,739,800

OATS

FIELD CROPS OF ALBERTA, 1906 TO 1926 (Inc.)—Continued

Year.	BARLEY				RYE				
	Acreage	Total Yield Bus.	Average Yield Bus.	Price Wt. Lbs.	Acreage	Total Yield Bus.	Average Yield Bus.	Price Wt. Lbs.	Total Value
1906	73,588	2,157,957	29.32	\$.33	1,139	22,462	19.70	\$.59	13,352
1907	54,698	1,082,460	19.78	.39	591	10,595	17.91	.65	6,886
1908	77,876	1,949,164	25.03	.33	1,250	22,625	18.10	.58	13,122
1909	107,764	3,310,332	30.72	.38	1,592	25,801	16.20	.56	13,674
1910	90,901	1,889,509	20.79	.38	1,522	28,306	18.60	.56	15,851
1911	103,302	3,037,584	29.41	.41	2,190	38,722	17.68	.52	23,620
1912	225,055	6,287,112	27.94	.33	2,498	54,119	21.70	.55	30,306
1913	333,462	8,645,812	25.92	.31	17,452	370,661	21.24	.57	170,504
1914	340,902	7,847,640	23.01	.31	14,623	261,843	17.90	.53	172,816
1915	374,062	12,761,187	34.11	.44	10,134	291,399	24.14	.66	180,667
1916	297,967	8,477,332	28.64	.46	12,067	212,503	23.25	.53	201,878
1917	462,726	9,756,204	21.56	.38	29,997	764,828	26.00	.55	150
1918	470,073	7,566,204	16.50	.44	83,032	1,173,256	14.13	.55	1,147,242
1919	414,212	10,562,406	25.50	.47	160,959	1,999,000	14.40	.62	1,666,024
1920	480,666	12,740,071	26.50	.48	341,969	1,999,000	14.40	.62	1,666,024
1921	523,891	11,657,000	22.25	.48	422,500	4,351,750	10.30	.55	2,239,000
1922	378,051	5,632,989	14.90	.46	396,758	7,616,030	19.19	.53	3,274,892
1923	383,858	14,778,533	38.50	.38	274,372	2,743,720	10.00	.55	2,606,534
1924	494,718	12,367,950	25.00	.46	133,398	1,600,736	12.00	.55	1,040,473
1925	552,727	13,818,175	25.00	.48	112,000	1,344,000	12.00	.53	913,920
1926	405,000	8,910,000	22.00	.46					

Year.	FLAX				PEAS				
	Acreage	Total Yield Bus.	Average Yield Bus.	Price Wt. Lbs.	Acreage	Total Yield Bus.	Average Yield Bus.	Price Wt. Lbs.	Total Value
1906	3,647	38,491	10.65	\$.83					
1907	6,488	50,002	7.87	.88					
1908	9,262	73,762	7.96	.85					
1909	12,479	131,931	10.54	.87					
1910	15,271	146,155	9.50	.87					
1911	16,549	153,908	9.30	.87					
1912	112,776	1,196,416	10.60	.92	287	4,371	15.23	1.29	7,000
1913	96,445	799,653	8.29	.86	460	9,000	18.50	.93	9,000
1914	41,656	207,115	4.97	.87	500	8,500	17.00	.85	7,000
1915	41,243	569,162	13.57	.87	470	8,100	17.25	1.47	12,000
1916	37,351	574,700	12.43	.86	160	3,200	20	62.00	6,700
1917	132,527	477,690	3.60	.94	650	13,000	20	57.50	29,300
1918	42,979	719,600	3.00	.92	1,851	32,400	17.50	2.25	64,800
1919	42,979	721,897	4.71	.93	1,994	36,000	18	60	54,000
1920	163,689	1,253,810	7.60	.93	1,603	29,000	18	60	87,000
1921	28,434	171,000	6.00	.97	2,357	49,000	17	60	98,000
1922	22,186	98,727	4.45	.92	3,368	56,600	24	60	113,200
1923	15,000	152,650	10.16	.93	1,590	18,285	11.50	2.00	36,570
1924	15,000	152,650	10.16	.93	3,306	72,732	22	61	102,552
1925	5,000	35,000	7.00	.93	1,659	19,908	12	60	39,816
1926	11,700	81,900	7.00	.93	1,683	25,245	15	60	37,867
					1,000	15,000	15	60	22,500

	BEANS		MIXED GRAINS				
1910				1,798	36,556	20.33	.47 \$
1911				2,789	84,000	30	.42
1912				2,800	97,000	34.50	.40
1913				2,000	73,000	36.67	.34
1914				1,800	72,000	40	.47
1915				2,370	88,000	37.13	.52
1916				4,550	136,500	30	.36
1917				24,027	618,700	25.75	1.20
1918				27,989	602,000	21.50	1.16
1919				26,000	943,000	36.25	1.83
1920				13,013	252,000	30.75	1.00
1921				13,013	278,780	21.50	.27
1922				14,314	214,710	15	.40
1923				11,228	468,769	11.75	.28
1924				13,443	403,350	30	.36
1925				15,026	375,550	25	.36
1926				15,700	471,000	30	.60

FIELD CROPS—AVERAGES
Bushels Per Acre

Crop.	5 Years			10 Years		21 Years	
	1922 to 1926 (Inc.)			1917 to 1926		1906 to 1926	
Spring Wheat	17	16	17	16	17	17	17
Fall Wheat	19	18 1/4	19	18 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Wheat (Spring and Fall)	17 1/4	16	17 1/4	16	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Oats	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4	34	34	34
Barley	25	23 3/4	25	23 3/4	25	25	25
Rye	13	14 1/2	13	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Flax	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	6	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Peas	16 1/4	17 3/4	16 1/4	17 3/4	.....	.....	.....
Beans	12 1/2	.....	12 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mixed Grains	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 3/4	27 1/4	.....	.....	.....

ROOTS CROPS PRODUCTION IN ALBERTA—1906 TO 1926 (INC.)
Showing acreage under Cultivation, Yields, and Value.

Year.	POTATOES.					TURNIPS, MANGOLDS, ETC.					SUGAR BEETS				
	Total Acre	Total Yield Cwts.	Av. Yield Cwts.	Av. Price	Total Value	Total Acre	Total Yield Cwts.	Av. Yield Cwts.	Av. Price	Total Value	Total Acre	Total Yield Tons	Av. Yield Tons	Av. Price	Total Value
1906	13,267	1,579,295	119	\$.60	\$ 947,577	2,884	332,019	117	\$.45	\$ 149,408	3,344	27,211	8	\$ 5.00	\$ 136,055
1907	13,267	1,579,295	119	.60	947,577	2,884	332,019	117	.45	149,408	3,344	27,211	8	5.00	136,055
1908	13,200	1,580,206	89	.73	865,000	2,500	402,000	161	.50	201,000	5,200	41,600	8	5.00	208,000
1909	15,000	1,559,640	104	.65	1,014,000	2,400	492,000	205	.63	312,000	2,000	16,000	8	5.00	80,000
1910	20,086	1,403,941	70	1.06	1,498,000	1,333	141,707	106	.78	111,000	1,079	5,876	5.45	5.00	29,380
1911	23,863	2,763,600	116	.70	1,935,000	4,828	870,600	180	.48	421,000	1,795	14,000	8	5.00	70,000
1912	27,060	3,465,000	127	.65	2,252,000	5,000	768,600	153	.95	730,000	1,900	13,000	7	5.00	65,000
1913	26,000	2,465,000	103	.65	1,697,000	5,000	740,400	148	.83	617,000	2,000	10,000	5	5.00	50,000
1914	26,300	2,191,200	83	1.08	2,374,000	4,900	751,200	153	1.00	751,000	100	600	6	5.00	3,000
1915	28,314	2,414,400	85	.73	1,779,800	1,688	238,200	141	.48	116,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916	29,216	2,869,800	98	.88	2,535,000	1,700	285,000	167	1.01	2,898,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917	48,917	4,445,400	91	1.26	5,631,000	10,947	1,363,200	124	1.23	1,681,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918	44,217	1,871,640	42	1.85	3,482,500	12,506	1,414,440	113	1.10	1,555,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919	45,848	4,944,720	108	1.38	6,840,200	12,500	1,661,280	133	1.76	2,984,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920	43,000	4,282,800	100	1.66	7,138,000	12,300	1,321,700	137	1.66	3,219,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921	51,377	4,885,800	95	.83	4,012,000	8,202	755,400	92	.50	378,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922	32,502	2,792,381	86	.83	2,326,984	9,259	966,985	104	.50	483,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923	39,860	4,753,240	119	.60	2,853,144	9,245	1,053,930	114	1.00	1,053,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1924	32,560	2,844,380	93	.95	2,797,161	6,602	660,200	100	1.25	835,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925	32,259	3,235,900	100	1.00	3,235,900	8,555	1,226,000	143.3	1.31	1,606,000	5,400	41,400	7.65	5.75	238,050
1926	32,550	2,962,050	91	1.31	3,880,285	8,600	1,118,000	130	1.81	2,023,580	5,100	37,300	6.25	6.75	251,775

DAIRY PRODUCTS, ALBERTA—1925 AND 1926 (INC.)

Year.	CREAMERY BUTTER					CHEESE				Total Value of All Dairy Production	
	No. of Milch Cows	No. of Creameries	Total Production Lbs.	Average Price c. per lb.	Total Value	No. of Factories	Total Production Lbs.	Average Price c. per lb.	Total Value	Total Value Other Dairy Products	Total Value of All Dairy Production
1906	101,245	42	1,960,356	21.21	\$ 415,500	7	97,739	13.30	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,571,200.00	\$ 2,000,000.00
1907	101,245	45	1,487,924	23.52	350,000	8	197,911	13.60	23,000	1,573,700.00	2,250,000.00
1908	110,357	51	2,097,394	25.12	526,500	8	190,000	12.50	23,750	3,149,450.00	4,500,000.00
1909	116,371	54	2,476,975	24.32	600,000	11	226,000	12.50	22,000	6,572,000.00	6,800,000.00
1910	124,470	60	2,238,078	25.69	575,000	11	226,000	12.50	22,500	7,553,261.00	7,555,761.00
1911	147,687	56	2,543,368	24.97	635,000	8	160,000	14.00	14,000	7,739,000.00	7,788,761.00
1912	157,922	53	3,010,755	27.35	823,500	6	40,000	14.00	5,600	8,290,900.00	8,298,000.00
1913	168,376	49	4,115,537	26.50	1,090,475	7	70,716	15.00	10,500	9,566,695.00	10,563,000.00
1914	179,068	46	5,444,806	26.92	1,417,000	5	70,581	15.00	10,500	13,115,410.00	13,243,000.00
1915	183,974	46	7,544,148	26.79	2,021,448	13	381,332	17.93	68,441	13,305,697.00	13,395,586.00
1916	277,324	57	8,521,784	30.74	2,619,248	15	741,722	20.73	153,453	13,692,610.00	13,766,311.00
1917	325,361	66	8,944,171	38.18	3,414,541	15	1,274,965	23.68	280,185	21,099,871.00	21,799,567.00
1918	328,702	56	9,053,237	44.47	4,025,851	20	1,552,334	23.68	360,911	21,343,238.00	21,500,000.00
1919	336,596	53	11,823,890	51.57	6,132,739	11	520,530	27.90	145,161	21,347,100.00	21,500,000.00
1920	305,607	53	11,821,291	55.45	6,555,009	10	390,750	27.70	110,355	21,334,186.00	21,500,000.00
1921	423,838	44	13,048,493	34.32	4,543,007	7	930,660	21.54	200,478	20,756,515.00	21,500,000.00
1922	392,037	54	15,417,070	33.95	5,126,843	14	931,992	19.77	183,860	17,639,237.00	22,950,000.00
1923	410,242	75	17,868,853	32.97	5,891,186	13	1,865,708	16.24	368,271	16,215,043.00	22,975,000.00
1924	433,528	89	22,339,857	31.60	7,059,630	12	1,714,390	16.24	278,478	18,470,454.00	23,208,582.00
1925	460,722	99	19,680,101	35.45	6,959,059	14	1,473,835	20.80	306,604	18,736,357.00	23,002,000.00
1926	436,500	99	20,750,000	33	6,847,500	15	1,350,000	18.50	249,750	19,722,750.00	21,820,000.00

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS, ALBERTA—1913 TO 1926 (INC.)

Year.	ALFALFA SEED			HONEY			WOOL			POULTRY	GAME AND FURS	ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND SOLD
	Quantity Lbs.	Aver. Price cents per lb.	Total Value	Quantity Lbs.	Aver. Price cents per lb.	Total Value	No. of Sheep	Quantity Lbs.	Aver. Price cents per lb.	Total Value	Total Value	Total Value
1913	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	178,015	1,300,000	12	\$ 156,000	\$2,125,000	\$15,000,000
1914	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	211,001	1,477,007	16	236,321	2,650,000	20,000,000
1915	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	238,579	1,570,053	25 ¹⁴	396,438	3,000,000	20,500,000
1916	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	294,690	1,750,000	32	560,000	1,000,000	35,000,000
1917	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	276,966	2,086,633	57	1,181,682	2,000,000	45,000,000
1918	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	332,179	2,500,000	65	1,625,000	2,250,000	50,000,000
1919	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	364,498	2,114,319	60	1,268,591	2,250,000	50,000,000
1920	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	383,424	1,740,239	42	730,901	2,250,000	38,000,000
1921	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	523,539	2,177,123	13 ³⁴	300,000	2,000,000	17,290,416
1922	100,000	35	\$ 35,000	.....	...	.....	410,366	1,937,137	18	348,000	2,500,000	13,148,315
1923	100,000	30	30,000	.....	...	.....	335,243	1,387,247	23 ¹²	326,500	2,000,000	17,146,000
1924	100,000	30	30,000	55,000	25	\$ 13,750	206,458	1,181,545	33	389,910	2,000,000	20,772,594
1925	300,000	30	90,000	115,000	20	23,000	236,804	1,540,000	28	431,200	2,500,000	23,000,000
1926	500,000	35	175,000	215,000	17	36,550	411,400	2,400,000	19	456,000	2,100,000	24,000,000

POULTRY INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA—1917 TO 1926 (INC.)

Year.	TURKEYS			GEESE			DUCKS			OTHER FOWL			TOTAL POULTRY		
	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value
1917	159,177	\$2.20	\$ 350,189	79,720	\$1.75	\$ 139,510	122,463	\$1.00	\$ 122,463	2,901,857	\$.56	\$ 1,625,040	3,263,217	\$.70	\$2,237,202
1918	129,838	2.50	324,595	73,733	2.00	147,466	116,942	1.10	128,636	2,701,820	.80	2,161,456	3,022,333	.91	2,762,153
1919	179,000	2.90	519,100	94,244	2.25	212,049	166,000	1.15	190,900	3,937,131	.88	3,508,675	4,426,375	1.00	4,430,724
1920	144,000	3.07	442,100	72,000	2.55	183,600	33,597	1.22	41,000	2,344,658	.92	2,157,000	2,694,255	1.09	2,823,680
1921	233,245	2.90	676,410	83,363	2.22	185,000	62,814	1.13	71,000	4,534,042	.70	3,173,800	4,963,565	.86	4,251,500
1922	337,236	2.46	829,800	89,724	1.92	172,300	86,536	.96	83,100	4,908,543	.59	2,896,000	5,422,139	.74	3,981,200
1923	530,510	1.68	891,300	93,538	1.61	150,800	98,455	.77	75,800	5,857,560	.51	2,987,400	6,630,163	.63	4,189,300
1924	593,863	1.91	1,134,000	112,733	1.55	175,000	119,110	.84	100,000	5,656,378	.58	3,281,000	6,482,084	.73	4,690,300
1925	545,888	1.91	1,036,537	138,683	1.05	145,617	109,174	.85	92,798	5,559,472	.50	2,779,736	6,352,717	.64	4,054,388
1926	555,000	2.75	1,526,250	124,000	1.05	130,200	130,000	.75	97,500	5,850,000	.55	3,217,500	6,659,000	.75	4,971,450

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION IN ALBERTA—1906-1926.

Year.	Acreage under Crops				*Summer-fallow Acres	†New Breaking Acres
	Field Acres	Root Acres	Fodder Acres	Total Acres		
1906	591,229	19,445	49,307	659,981	.....	.....
1907	576,770	19,445	49,307	645,522	.....	.....
1908	837,166	20,900	57,100	915,166	.....	.....
1909	1,242,375	19,400	60,400	1,322,175	.....	.....
1910	1,195,328	22,498	153,824	1,371,650	.....	.....
1911	1,735,314	30,486	171,040	1,936,840	.....	.....
1912	2,394,238	33,900	180,900	2,609,038	.....	.....
1913	2,798,142	33,000	185,600	3,016,742	.....	.....
1914	2,586,414	31,300	188,200	2,805,914	.....	.....
1915	4,138,529	30,002	205,312	4,373,843	.....	.....
1916	3,319,327	30,916	194,748	3,544,991	.....	.....
1917	5,999,976	59,864	528,894	6,588,734	1,153,106	.....
1918	6,358,600	56,753	493,985	6,909,338	1,667,753	.....
1919	5,768,084	58,348	455,749	6,282,181	1,717,747	583,063
1920	7,921,666	55,300	411,077	8,388,043	1,833,700	485,852
1921	7,496,017	59,579	1,247,525	8,803,121	2,276,442	517,455
1922	8,218,838	51,791	1,734,980	10,005,609	2,460,492	494,495
1923	8,282,898	49,205	2,198,712	10,530,815	2,758,032	485,567
1924	8,221,100	38,262	2,807,652	11,067,014	2,308,278	396,329
1925	8,825,115	46,314	1,829,685	10,701,114	2,586,346	414,720
1926	8,567,810	46,250	2,248,400	10,862,460	2,718,926	559,531

*No records available before 1917.

†No records available before 1919.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ALBERTA—1906-1926

Year.	FIELD CROPS		ROOT CROPS		FODDER CROPS		Dairy Products Value.	Miscellaneous Value	Total Value of all Production
	Yield Bushels	Value	Yield Tons	Value	Yield Tons	Value			
1906	19,321,843	\$ 6,590,960	122,776	\$ 1,233,040	86,315	\$ 604,205	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 16,428,205
1907	14,585,506	7,463,162	122,776	1,233,040	86,315	604,205	2,250,000	6,000,000	17,550,407
1908	25,063,451	9,790,015	120,710	1,274,000	111,000	846,000	4,500,000	8,000,000	24,410,015
1909	36,755,124	13,459,589	118,582	1,406,000	89,400	800,000	6,800,000	10,000,000	32,465,589
1910	22,067,947	10,198,240	83,158	1,638,380	133,187	1,932,000	7,855,761	12,000,000	33,624,381
1911	50,994,194	21,603,217	195,710	2,426,000	292,400	3,568,000	9,120,000	13,000,000	48,385,217
1912	64,559,530	22,807,608	224,680	3,047,000	316,200	2,910,000	10,963,000	14,000,000	51,884,608
1913	75,586,184	27,607,834	177,520	2,364,000	302,200	2,616,000	12,843,000	17,856,000	61,406,834
1914	58,933,102	33,499,239	147,720	3,128,000	337,600	2,896,600	15,895,586	23,486,321	75,853,160
1915	170,834,242	93,252,561	132,630	1,895,800	285,400	2,168,000	18,466,311	24,896,438	138,108,385
1916	111,823,120	90,243,590	157,740	2,824,800	390,300	3,478,600	21,794,597	40,560,000	155,573,301
1917	150,733,589	159,558,985	290,430	7,312,000	798,800	8,695,000	24,794,597	51,681,882	232,042,264
1918	93,787,915	100,658,854	164,304	5,018,400	451,100	7,392,200	21,500,000	57,875,000	138,447,454
1919	113,236,218	137,006,200	330,300	9,775,100	524,600	11,262,700	31,625,000	58,518,591	208,187,591
1920	215,730,706	182,243,529	310,725	10,357,500	575,900	11,632,000	34,000,000	45,980,901	234,213,930
1921	131,404,780	61,551,270	282,060	4,450,000	1,710,759	16,798,590	25,500,000	28,060,416	136,355,276
1922	110,770,329	71,643,368	187,968	2,810,476	2,126,300	26,053,000	22,975,000	25,031,315	138,488,159
1923	282,909,513	135,726,863	290,458	3,907,074	4,946,827	16,782,663	23,202,500	27,802,500	207,194,100
1924	132,356,363	106,699,147	180,229	3,622,411	5,770,174	50,771,264	23,202,562	32,122,254	216,423,638
1925	193,127,472	148,541,612	284,495	5,079,950	5,323,624	46,926,553	23,002,000	34,044,200	257,594,615
1926	181,157,900	145,613,370	241,302	6,155,640	5,639,475	55,075,350	21,520,000	35,267,550	263,931,910

LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS, ALBERTA, 1926

Crop Districts and Census Divisions	HORSES			CATTLE		
	Local	Export	Total	Local	Export	Total
Crop District No. 1.....	3,136	6,099	9,235	13,017	20,872	33,889
Census Division No. 1....	1,310	3,945	5,255	6,283	14,758	21,041
Altawan					1,472	1,472
Bow Island		153	153			
Burdett	48		48	244		244
Coutts	24	175	199	382	2,136	2,518
Dunmore	6	377	383	98	879	977
Etzikom	104	50	154	145	1,109	1,254
Foremost	185	128	313	264	230	494
Grassy Lake	58	51	109	231	38	269
Irvine	183	172	355	163	1,246	1,409
Medicine Hat	92	1,544	1,636	155	3,082	3,237
Manyberries	12	626	638	4	986	990
Milk River	18	129	147		307	307
Nemiskam	28	6	34	8		8
New Dayton				618	1	619
Orion	20	18	38	32		32
Purple Springs	11		11	192		192
Seven Persons		108	108	29	187	216
Skiff	7	20	27	147	44	191
Taber	158	188	346	744	133	877
Walsh	169	141	310	107	2,015	2,122
Wrentham	15	19	34	177	118	295
Warner	130	20	150	2,466	775	3,241
Winifred	33	20	53	58		58
Whitla	9		9	19		19
Census Division No. 3....	1,826	2,154	3,980	6,734	6,114	12,848
Alderson	48	85	133	34	15	49
Armelgra					491	491
Bindloss		107	107	2	419	421
Brooks	363	407	770	2,004	881	2,885
Buffalo		74	74	95	255	350
Barnwell		24	24	25	34	59
Bassano	254	512	766	533	498	1,031
Bowell	35		35	50		50
Cassils	29		29	184		184
Duchess	82	115	197	316	260	576
Empress	144	196	340	175	760	935
Enchant				58		58
Halsbury					332	332
Hilda	431	36	467	267	22	289
Jenner		145	145	24	107	131
Patricia		21	21	153	447	600
Redcliff	58	22	80	34	117	151
Retlaw	44		44	311		311
Rosemary	8	29	37	440	307	747
Ronalane		104	104	738	275	1,013
Suffield	78	168	246	594	594	1,188
Tilley		8	8		255	255
Vauxhall	252	101	353	697	45	742
Crop District No. 2.....	787	954	1,741	19,020	25,886	44,906
Census Division No. 2...	493	795	1,288	10,293	15,967	26,260
Brocket	29	38	67	224	563	787
Burmis		4	4		4	4
Cardston		50	50		4,977	4,977
Clareholm	51	10	61	2,906	1,169	4,075
Coaldale				129	34	163
Cowley	1		1	7	72	79
Granum					45	45
Kipp	2		2	1		1
Lethbridge	99	16	115	725	475	1,200
Lundbreck	73	26	99	1,588	165	1,753
Macleod	140	62	202	1,710	749	2,459
Magrath	17		17	495	1,885	2,380
Pincher Creek	62	530	592	1,756	4,248	6,004
Peigan					176	176
Raymond	9		9	558	1,262	1,820
Stirling	10	59	69	166	41	207
Spring Coulee					102	102
Welling				28		28
Census Division No. 4....	294	159	453	8,727	9,919	18,646
Aldersyde	28	9	37	228	202	430
Arrowwood	10		10			
Blackie	51		51	819	71	890
Brant	2		2	419		419
Barons		8	8	91		91
Cayley	72	129	201	3,426	8,334	11,760

LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS, ALBERTA, 1926—Continued

Crop Districts and Census Divisions	HORSES			CATTLE		
	Local	Export	Total	Local	Export	Total
Carmangay	4	.....	4	528	13	541
Champion .....	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	122
De Winton .....	.....	.....	.....	347	.....	347
Ensign	28	.....	28	79	.....	79
Iron Springs .....	.....	6	6	153	162	315
Maseppa .....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43
Nobleford	36	7	43	64	9	73
Nanton .....	.....	.....	.....	800	992	1,792
Okotoks	2	.....	2	616	113	729
Parkland .....	.....	.....	.....	213	23	236
Travers	31	.....	31	8	.....	8
Vulcan	30	.....	30	771	.....	771
Crop District No. 3.....	808	3,500	4,308	13,750	19,924	33,674
Census Division No. 5....	364	1,814	2,178	3,636	4,207	7,843
Chinook	61	171	232	52	752	804
Craigmyle	41	61	102	912	133	1,045
Cereal	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Delia	12	52	64	772	70	842
Excel	29	36	65	25	.....	25
Hanna	19	739	758	64	619	683
Lanfine	8	11	19	.....	207	207
Morrin	16	.....	16	554	.....	554
Munson	42	.....	42	28	39	67
Mecheche	5	379	384	35	.....	35
New Brigden .....	.....	39	39	.....	23	23
Oyen .....	.....	78	78	.....	823	823
Pollockville	40	37	77	37	.....	37
Rowley	7	52	59	854	187	1,041
Richdale	21	45	66	256	480	736
Rumsey .....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Sibbald	29	20	49	11	280	291
Stanmore .....	.....	12	12	.....	467	467
Sunnynook	8	76	84	12	.....	12
Youngstown	6	6	12	.....	127	127
Census Division No. 7....	444	1,686	2,130	10,114	15,717	25,831
Altario .....	.....	13	13	25	51	76
Alliance	23	30	53	1,353	.....	1,353
Amisk	23	23	46	83	479	562
Bruce	16	.....	16	131	461	582
Chauvin	12	163	175	46	1,214	1,260
Consort .....	.....	121	121	503	1,047	1,550
Coronation	4	151	155	1,310	712	2,022
Cadogan .....	.....	120	120	.....	804	804
Compeer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357	357
Czar .....	.....	8	8	20	1,084	1,104
Edgerton	44	85	129	85	1,082	1,167
Forestburg	1	.....	1	537	8	545
Hardisty	24	123	147	112	654	766
Hayter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	354
Hughenden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	591	591
Irma	36	33	69	896	176	1,072
Jarrow	36	.....	36	391	217	608
Killam	43	10	53	1,429	93	1,522
Kirriemuir	5	26	31	6	294	300
Kinsella .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	220
Loyalist	13	140	153	46	50	96
Lougheed .....	.....	.....	.....	27	97	124
Metiskow .....	.....	10	10	.....	707	707
Monitor	8	51	59	28	636	664
Provost .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824	824
Ribstone	10	.....	10	34	699	733
Veteran	1	94	95	546	139	685
Viking	121	135	256	1,971	1,562	3,533
Wainwright	24	350	374	535	1,115	1,650
Crop District No. 4.....	1,497	6,816	8,313	29,082	110,902	139,984
Census Division No. 6....	1,497	6,816	8,313	29,082	110,902	139,984
Acme	7	6	13	1,678	310	1,988
Airdrie	93	107	200	2,279	912	3,191
Beiseker	85	.....	85	552	22	574
Beynon .....	.....	20	20	30	.....	30
Carstairs	229	49	278	3,796	1,433	5,229
Cluny	129	273	402	620	30	650
Carbon	4	.....	4	586	9	595
Cochrane	528	361	889	3,394	4,559	7,953
Crowfoot .....	.....	.....	.....	12	66	12
Crossfield	25	285	310	594	787	1,381
Chancellor	1	.....	1	69	.....	69

LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS, ALBERTA, 1926—Continued

Crop Districts and Census Divisions	HORSES			CATTLE		
	Local	Export	Total	Local	Export	Total
Calgary .....	.....	4,983	4,983	.....	93,473	93,473
Carseland .....	.....	.....	.....	466	.....	466
Dalemead .....	.....	.....	.....	451	203	654
Drumheller	41	60	101	359	1,083	1,442
Dalroy .....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Didsbury	47	70	117	3,509	2,160	5,669
Exshaw .....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37
Grainger	4	.....	4	156	.....	156
Gleichen	18	.....	18	36	.....	36
Hussar	32	143	175	525	740	1,265
Huxley .....	.....	.....	.....	1,096	159	1,255
Irricana	16	5	21	1,286	660	1,946
Keoma .....	.....	.....	.....	272	46	318
Kathryn .....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60
Langdon	17	.....	17	253	.....	253
Nightingale	32	.....	32	195	.....	195
Namaka .....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	87
Olds	137	262	399	4,595	4,249	8,844
Redland .....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Rockyford	4	44	48	217	.....	217
Swalwell	10	20	30	457	61	518
Standard	7	.....	7	228	.....	228
Strathmore .....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Three Hills	16	22	38	493	2	495
Trochu	15	85	100	638	.....	638
Wayne .....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....
Crop District No. 5.....	852	709	1,561	29,974	11,765	41,739
Census Division No. 8..	770	674	1,444	25,035	10,782	35,817
Alix	27	.....	27	551	118	669
Atlee	36	6	42	104	200	304
Big Valley	8	.....	8	354	203	557
Bawlf .....	.....	5	5	414	.....	414
Bashaw	35	.....	35	155	196	351
Camrose	28	82	110	1,228	8	1,236
Clive	10	10	20	868	451	1,319
Castor	44	120	164	1,414	623	2,037
Donalda	34	.....	34	1,062	400	1,462
Delburne .....	.....	.....	.....	427	33	460
Elnora	18	.....	18	624	162	786
Edberg	3	.....	3	311	.....	311
Ferintosh	32	17	49	550	68	618
Fenn .....	.....	.....	.....	311	113	424
Gadsby	39	6	45	460	236	696
Halkirk	5	61	66	902	740	1,642
Innisfail	37	.....	37	2,118	1,941	4,059
Lacombe	208	172	380	1,402	2,338	3,740
Lousana .....	.....	21	21	213	305	518
New Norway	6	1	7	1,457	6	1,463
Ohaton .....	.....	.....	.....	1,039	.....	1,039
Penhold	28	4	32	782	356	1,138
Ponoka	38	51	89	5,950	1,416	7,366
Red Willow .....	.....	.....	.....	316	281	597
Round Hill	6	.....	6	1,227	.....	1,227
Red Deer	73	.....	73	23	.....	23
Stettler	53	118	171	302	297	599
Scollard .....	.....	.....	.....	399	291	690
Viewpoint	2	.....	2	72	.....	72
Census Division No. 9...	82	35	117	4,939	983	5,922
Bentley	10	.....	10	735	180	915
Bowden	3	17	20	1,348	229	1,577
Eckville .....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Hoadley .....	.....	4	4	94	4	98
Leslieville	10	.....	10	185	.....	185
Rimbey	18	.....	18	1,904	179	2,083
Rocky Mount'n House	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Sylvan Lake	25	6	31	673	391	1,064
Crop District No. 6.....	674	1,298	1,972	27,036	16,042	43,078
Census Division No. 10..	674	1,296	1,970	25,035	16,038	41,073
Blackfoot	24	.....	24	14	335	349
Chipman	10	.....	10	357	78	435
Dewberry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20
Holden	9	20	29	1,041	171	1,212
Hilliard	6	.....	6	2	.....	2
Innisfree	1	.....	1	932	2,170	3,102
Islay	50	218	268	379	986	1,365
Kitscoty	95	196	291	340	3,004	3,344
Lamont	23	5	28	3,777	6	3,783

LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS, ALBERTA, 1926—Continued

Crop Districts and Census Divisions	HORSES			CATTLE		
	Local	Export	Total	Local	Export	Total
Lavoy					510	510
Lloydminster		427	427		1,508	1,508
Mannville	79	54	133	2,839	1,915	4,754
Minburn	13		13	16	1,074	1,090
Mundare	5	37	42	3,109	79	3,188
Marwayne					90	90
Ranfurly	4		4	1,259	25	1,284
Ryley	5		5	3,629	83	3,712
Vegreville	115	19	134	6,694	486	7,180
Vermilion	235	320	555	647	3,498	4,145
Census Division No. 13.	0	2	2	2,001	4	2,005
Ashmont		2	2		783	787
Bellis				1,208		1,208
Venice				10		10
Crop District No. 7.	113	409	522	13,687	57,905	71,592
Census Division No. 11.	17	400	417	5,327	57,824	63,151
Ardrossan	1		1	351	4	355
Bon Accord				874		874
Duffield				15		15
Edmonton	1	379	380	1	57,795	57,796
Fort Saskatchewan		21	21	1,520	25	1,545
Onoway				801		801
Spruce Grove				292		292
Stony Plain				49		49
Strathcona	2		2	9		9
Tofield	13		13	1,415		1,415
Census Division No. 14.	96	9	105	8,360	81	8,441
Abee				64		64
Athabasca	3	6	9	709	18	727
Boyle	4		4	190		190
Colinton	4		4	215		215
Clyde				544		544
Kerensky				22		22
Lac La Biche				155		155
Legal				392	61	453
Radway Centre	4	3	7	1,150	2	1,152
Red Water				77		77
Rochester				81		81
Smith	22		22	64		64
Thorhild				57		57
Vimy	19		19	38		38
Waskatenau	7		7	1,239		1,239
Westlock	33		33	3,363		3,363
Crop District No. 8.	93	69	162	4,234	182	4,416
Census Division No. 12.	52	0	52	85	0	85
Edson	1		1			
Greencourt	51		51	85		85
Census Division No. 15.	2	0	2	907	25	932
Falher					25	25
High Prairie				190		190
McLennan				135		135
Reno				58		58
Smoky Lake	2		2	524		524
Census Division No. 16.	39	69	108	3,242	157	3,399
Berwyn		15	15	480		480
Sexsmith	1	20	21	1,227	139	1,366
Spirit River	18		18	578		578
Wembley	20	34	54	945	18	963
Whitelaw				12		12
Total.....	7,960	19,854	27,814	149,800	263,478	413,278

FODDER CROPS PRODUCTION IN ALBERTA—1906 TO 1926 (INC.)
Showing Acreage under Cultivation, Yields and Value

Year.	GREEN FEED					HAY AND CLOVER					ALFALFA					FODDER CORN					SUNFLOWERS				
	Total Acreage	Total Yield Tons	Aver. Yield Tons	Aver. Price	Total Value	Total Acreage	Total Yield Tons	Aver. Yield Tons	Aver. Price	Total Value	Total Acreage	Total Yield Tons	Aver. Yield Tons	Aver. Price	Total Value	Total Acreage	Total Yield Tons	Aver. Yield Tons	Aver. Price	Total Value	Total Acreage	Total Yield Tons	Aver. Yield Tons	Aver. Price	Total Value
1906						49,307	86,315	1.80	\$7.00	\$604,205															
1907						49,307	86,315	1.80	7.00	604,205															
1908						57,100	111,000	1.95	7.60	846,000															
1909						60,400	89,400	1.48	8.95	800,000															
1910						149,973	125,662	0.84	14.55	1,882,000															
1911						162,411	270,000	1.66	12.32	2,305,000	2,592	5,133	1.98	\$15.94	\$82,000	1,259	2,392	1.89	\$7.53	\$18,000					
1912						171,000	291,000	1.70	9.00	2,644,000	7,890	21,000	2.62	12.00	252,000	739	1,400	1.95	8.00	11,000					
1913						176,000	275,000	1.56	8.69	2,390,000	9,300	24,000	2.56	10.70	256,000	600	1,200	2.00	8.50	10,000					
1914						176,000	304,000	1.73	8.31	2,526,000	9,000	25,000	2.77	8.25	206,000	600	2,200	3.70	9.00	20,000					
1915						187,404	246,000	1.31	7.60	1,870,600	11,400	32,000	2.77	11.41	365,000	800	1,600	2.00	3.50	5,600					
1916						173,461	334,000	1.93	8.62	2,879,100	17,207	37,000	2.19	7.64	282,700	701	2,400	3.42	6.13	14,700					
1917						493,522	730,400	1.48	10.92	7,976,000	20,612	54,600	2.65	10.70	584,200	675	1,700	2.56	9.00	15,300					
1918						463,000	398,700	0.85	15.82	6,307,400	31,396	64,400	2.05	10.73	691,000	3,976	4,000	1.00	7.00	28,000					
1919						433,296	476,600	1.10	20.89	9,956,200	24,285	48,600	2.00	21.50	1,044,900	700	3,800	5.50	10.50	39,900					
1920						383,527	498,600	1.30	20.00	9,972,000	21,553	43,000	2.00	29.16	1,254,000	900	5,000	5.58	10.50	52,500					
1921	755,651	1,133,476	1.50	\$10.00	\$11,334,760	454,883	454,883	1.00	10.00	4,548,830	19,906	44,800	2.25	24.00	1,075,000	7,644	32,500	4.25	18.00	585,000					
1922	1,401,070	1,751,300	1.25	12.00	21,015,600	291,723	234,400	0.80	16.00	3,750,400	30,000	52,500	1.75	12.00	630,000	60,991	69,900	10.00	4.00	280,000					
1923	1,861,033	4,187,324	2.25	3.00	12,561,972	245,178	404,543	1.65	6.00	2,427,258	26,539	58,400	2.20	15.00	876,000	15,648	82,200	5.25	5.00	411,000					
1924	2,427,303	4,854,606	2.00	9.00	43,691,454	257,000	385,500	1.50	10.00	3,855,000	38,548	104,079	1.70	10.00	1,040,790	53,953	250,881	4.65	3.00	752,643					
1925	1,432,382	4,297,146	3.00	9.00	38,674,314	258,471	387,706	1.50	12.00	4,652,472	39,812	99,530	2.50	14.00	1,393,420	67,472	269,888	4.00	5.00	1,349,440	16,065	160,650	10	\$ 3.00	\$ 481,950
1926	1,850,000	4,625,000	2.50	10.00	46,250,000	278,700	487,725	1.75	11.00	5,364,975	48,995	146,985	3.00	15.00	2,204,775	73,700	331,650	4.50	3.00	994,950	16,137	160,137	10	2.50	400,342
											52,700	131,750	2.50	14.50	1,910,375	50,000	225,000	4.50	5.00	1,125,000	17,000	170,000	10	2.50	425,000

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA—1906 TO 1926 (INC.)

Year.	HORSES			MILCH COWS			OTHER CATTLE			TOTAL OF MILCH COWS AND OTHER CATTLE			SHEEP			SWINE			VALUE OF LIVESTOCK
	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	
1906	226,534	\$ 60.00	\$13,592,040	101,245	\$ 30.00	\$ 3,037,350	449,337	\$ 20.00	\$ 8,987,740	550,632	\$ 22.00	\$12,025,090	154,266	\$ 5.00	\$ 771,330	114,623	\$ 8.00	\$ 916,984	\$ 27,305,444
1907	226,534	60.00	13,592,040	101,245	30.00	3,037,350	449,337	20.00	8,987,740	550,632	22.00	12,025,090	154,266	5.00	771,330	114,623	8.00	916,984	27,305,444
1908	246,922	70.00	17,284,540	110,357	34.00	3,752,138	534,326	22.00	11,755,172	644,683	24.00	15,507,316	161,979	5.82	942,718	115,769	8.73	1,010,663	34,745,231
1909	263,713	90.00	23,734,170	116,371	35.00	4,072,985	510,547	23.00	11,742,581	626,918	25.00	15,815,566	171,422	6.80	1,165,670	139,270	10.20	1,420,554	42,135,960
1910	294,225	100.00	29,422,500	124,470	39.00	4,854,330	578,038	25.00	14,450,950	702,508	27.00	19,305,230	179,067	6.30	1,128,122	143,560	9.45	1,356,642	51,212,544
1911	407,153	100.00	40,715,300	147,687	40.00	5,907,480	592,163	30.00	17,764,890	789,850	32.00	23,672,370	133,592	5.68	758,803	237,510	9.50	2,256,345	67,402,818
1912	451,573	100.00	45,157,300	157,922	50.00	7,896,100	587,307	30.00	17,619,210	745,229	34.00	25,515,310	135,075	5.00	675,375	278,747	10.00	2,787,470	74,135,455
1913	484,809	120.00	58,117,080	168,376	43.00	7,240,168	610,917	27.00	16,494,759	779,293	30.00	23,734,927	173,015	5.67	1,009,345	350,692	8.40	2,945,813	85,867,165
1914	519,424	100.00	51,942,400	179,068	66.00	11,818,488	633,032	45.00	28,486,440	812,100	49.50	40,304,928	211,001	6.96	1,468,567	397,123	10.23	4,062,568	97,778,463
1915	544,772	100.00	54,477,200	183,974	68.50	12,602,000	660,000	49.00	32,340,000	843,974	53.00	44,942,000	238,579	7.50	1,789,000	229,696	12.50	2,871,000	104,079,200
1916	629,462	100.00	62,946,200	277,324	77.00	21,353,900	882,766	56.00	49,424,900	1,160,090	60.00	70,788,800	294,690	10.00	2,946,900	603,554	17.00	10,260,400	146,942,300
1917	718,317	60.00	43,099,020	325,861	89.00	29,083,000	1,209,433	64.25	77,706,000	1,535,294	69.50	106,789,000	276,966	14.50	4,016,000	730,237	24.25	17,708,000	171,612,020
1918	791,246	70.00	55,387,220	328,702	93.00	30,569,000	1,362,880	70.00	95,402,000	1,691,582	74.00	125,971,000	332,179	15.00	4,983,000	601,534	24.00	14,437,000	200,778,220
1919	800,380	60.00	48,022,800	356,596	89.00	29,957,000	1,247,448	60.00	74,847,000	1,584,044	66.00	104,804,000	364,498	14.00	5,103,000	445,858	25.00	11,146,000	169,075,800
1920	741,851	60.00	44,511,060	305,607	71.00	21,698,000	1,050,334	45.00	47,265,000	1,355,941	50.00	68,963,000	383,424	10.00	3,833,000	286,556	18.00	5,153,000	122,465,060
1921	916,510	40.00	36,660,400	423,838	48.00	20,344,000	1,430,364	28.00	40,050,192	1,854,202	32.00	60,394,192	523,599	6.00	3,141,600	574,318	13.00	7,466,000	107,662,192
1922	863,316	40.00	34,532,640	392,037	50.00	19,601,850	1,261,005	21.00	26,481,105	1,653,042	28.00	46,082,955	410,366	8.00	3,232,928	623,188	18.00	11,217,384	95,115,907
1923	829,143	40.00	33,165,720	410,242	50.00	20,512,100	1,110,682	23.00	25,545,686	1,520,924	30.00	46,057,736	335,243	8.00	2,681,944	706,631	16.00	11,306,900	93,212,350
1924	861,537	40.00	34,461,480	433,523	60.00	26,011,680	1,188,468	23.00	27,334,764	1,621,996	33.00	53,346,444	206,458	10.00	2,064,580	749,891	16.00	15,198,256	105,070,760
1925	849,939	60.00	50,996,340	460,722	50.00	23,036,100	1,066,007	30.00	31,980,210	1,526,729	36.00	55,016,310	236,804	10.00	2,368,040	914,750	16.00	14,636,000	123,016,690
1926	835,000	50.00	41,750,000	436,500	50.00	21,825,000	930,000	30.00	27,900,000	1,366,500	36.00	49,725,000	411,400	9.00	3,702,600	780,000	12.00	9,360,000	104,537,600

FROST-FREE PERIOD—ALBERTA. TABLE SHOWING DAYS FROST-FREE, LAST SPRING FROST, AND FIRST FALL FROST
TWELVE YEAR PERIOD—1915 TO 1926.

(Corrected March, 1927)

Year.	Medicine Hat				Calgary				Lethbridge				Vermilion				Edmonton				Athabaska				Ft. Vermilion				Peace River			
1915	130	May 6	Sept. 13	82	May 21	Sept. 11	118	May 16	Sept. 11	82	June 18	Sept. 8	86	June 14	Sept. 8	68	July 1	Sept. 7	65	July 3	Sept. 6	109	May 15	Sept. 1								
1916	121	May 16	Sept. 14	113	May 24	Sept. 14	105	June 1	Sept. 14	70	June 1	Aug. 10	70	June 1	Aug. 10	67	June 5	Aug. 11	48	June 26	Aug. 13	63	June 8	Aug. 10								
1917	98	May 30	Sept. 5	89	June 4	Sept. 1	89	June 4	Sept. 1	56	June 13	Aug. 8	85	June 13	Sept. 6	56	June 13	Aug. 8	15	June 24	July 9	70	June 13	Aug. 23								
1918	122	May 9	Sept. 9	54	June 1	July 25	107	June 1	Sept. 15	48	June 2	July 19	52	June 2	July 24	49	June 5	July 24	52	June 2	July 24	49	June 5	July 24								
1919	144	May 7	Sept. 28	119	June 1	Sept. 27	121	June 1	Sept. 29	118	June 1	Sept. 26	94	June 1	Sept. 2	85	June 1	Aug. 24	54	June 1	July 25	120	June 1	Sept. 28								
1920	117	June 1	Sept. 26	80	June 10	Aug. 29	117	June 2	Sept. 27	68	June 12	Aug. 19	88	June 12	Sept. 9	36	June 7	July 13	34	June 7	July 11	116	June 4	Sept. 28								
1921	105	May 28	Sept. 10	94	May 30	Sept. 2	103	May 28	Sept. 9	95	June 2	Sept. 6	96	May 28	Sept. 2	92	June 2	Sept. 3	.....	.....	.....	102	May 30	Sept. 9								
1922	148	May 11	Oct. 6	92	June 6	Sept. 6	142	May 13	Oct. 2	91	June 7	Sept. 6	91	June 7	Sept. 6	94	June 7	Sept. 9	63	May 18	July 20	74	June 6	Aug. 19								
1923	130	May 15	Sept. 23	106	May 29	Sept. 11	118	May 16	Sept. 11	76	May 19	Aug. 3	111	May 24	Sept. 11	69	May 24	July 31	104	May 30	Sept. 11	.....	.....	Oct. 1								
1924	140	May 8	Sept. 25	103	June 9	Sept. 20	117	May 26	Sept. 20	82	June 21	Sept. 11	82	June 22	Sept. 12	67	June 25	Aug. 31	78	June 13	Aug. 30	76	June 13	Aug. 28								
1925	134	May 10	Sept. 21	114	May 25	Sept. 16	126	May 17	Sept. 20	112	May 29	Sept. 18	123	May 10	Sept. 10	116	May 15	Sept. 8	.....	June 17	Sept. 6	.....	April 19	Sept. 11								
1926	132	May 7	Sept. 16	88	June 11	Sept. 7	94	June 9	Sept. 11	86	May 18	Aug. 12	87	June 13	Sept. 8	50	June 19	Aug. 8	43	June 24	Aug. 6	144	April 20	Sept. 11								

SIX DEGREE FROST PERIOD—ALBERTA. TABLE SHOWING DAYS AND DATES IN ELEVEN-YEAR PERIOD—1916 TO 1926.

Year.	Medicine Hat				Calgary			Lethbridge			Vermilion			Edmonton			Athabaska			Ft. Vermilion			Peace River																	
1916	154	May	8	Oct.	9	139	May	12	Sept.	28	143	May	8	Sept.	28	120	June	1	Sept.	28	160	April	24	Oct.	1	116	May	8	Sept.	1	.....	.....	.....	115	June	1	Sept.	23		
1917	166	May	6	Oct.	18	166	May	5	Oct.	18	150	May	1	Sept.	28	116	June	1	Sept.	24	118	May	30	Sept.	25	116	June	2	Sept.	25	.....	.....	.....	124	May	3	Sept.	4		
1918	166	May	9	Oct.	22	152	May	23	Oct.	22	149	May	26	Oct.	22	136	May	17	Sept.	30	153	May	8	Oct.	8	49	June	5	July	24	.....	.....	.....	137	May	16	Sept.	30		
1919	173	April	9	Sept.	29	146	May	4	Sept.	27	146	May	6	Sept.	29	122	June	1	Sept.	30	136	May	14	Sept.	27	114	May	6	Sept.	27	.....	.....	.....	120	June	1	Sept.	28		
1920	171	April	26	Oct.	15	162	May	5	Oct.	14	145	May	3	Sept.	27	110	June	1	Sept.	18	152	April	29	Sept.	28	121	May	31	Sept.	28	.....	.....	.....	145	May	6	Sept.	28		
1921	209	April	11	Nov.	7	105	May	28	Sept.	10	137	May	28	Sept.	13	134	May	27	Sept.	9	164	April	28	Sept.	10	100	June	2	Sept.	11	.....	.....	.....	153	April	7	Sept.	9		
1922	181	April	18	Oct.	16	154	May	6	Oct.	7	175	April	19	Oct.	11	117	June	7	Oct.	2	175	April	23	Oct.	16	121	June	7	Oct.	6	.....	.....	.....	171	April	20	Oct.	8		
1923	149	May	15	Oct.	1	130	May	15	Sept.	22	142	May	3	Sept.	22	122	May	17	Sept.	16	130	May	15	Sept.	22	114	May	24	Sept.	14	119	May	15	Sept.	11			Oct.	27	
1924	168	April	25	Oct.	10	149	April	25	Sept.	20	143	May	6	Sept.	26	121	May	22	Sept.	20	143	May	19	Oct.	9	83	June	21	Sept.	2	130	May	18	Sept.	25	146	April	25	Sept.	18
1925	144	May	10	Oct.	1	133	May	10	Sept.	20	131	May	12	Sept.	20	132	May	9	Sept.	18	133	May	10	Sept.	20	132	May	11	Sept.	20	125	May	10	Sept.	12					
1926	168	April	8	Sept.	23	145	April	24	Sept.	16	152	April	25	Sept.	20	132	May	11	Sept.	20	149	April	10	Sept.	16	132	May	2	Sept.	11	136	May	2	Sept.	15	151	April	18	Sept.	16

S 135 A33 1926
ALBERTA DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF
SERIAL MI 39747548 SCI



000032240228

Date Due			
FE	B	28	'83
O	C	12	'83
O	R	G	AUG 29 '77
A	U	G	30 RETURN
N	O	V	27 '80
N	O	V	19 RETURN
D	U	E	CAM
F	E	B	23 '83
F	E	B	17 RETURN
R	E	T	U
N	O	V	02 '00

S 135 A33 1926
 Alberta. Dept. of Agriculture.
 Annual report of the
 Department of Agriculture of
 39747548 SCI

.a.

GENERAL SCIENCES

